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Allies Launch New Attack at Anzio; Planes Batter Reich Day and Night; Japanese Use U. S. Weapons at Wakde

American trademarks abound on litter of equipment captured on South Pacific isle.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

WAKDE ISLAND, Dutch New Guinea, May 20. Delayed—Prewar trading with Japan kicked back with force here when American troops landed against stiff opposition.

Strewn around in the terrific mass of litter was found the trademark of many American big-business firms which had sold implements of war to Japan up to the very outbreak of hostilities and supplementary equipment captured in the Philippines.

Some of the most effective enemy fire came from heavy machine guns which bore the Browning stamp. Inside many of some 80 destroyed Japanese heavy bombers and fighters which still were parked in the revetments lining the air strip, the aluminum fuselage bore the familiar stamp of the Alcoa trade-mark of the American Aluminum Corporation of America.

Well-Known Stamps

Other machinery found in the fire-gutted ruins bore the Bendix stamp.

Blasted Ford trucks littered the former fuel dump.

A small amount of new Japanese equipment was found, including the newest development in radio instruments.

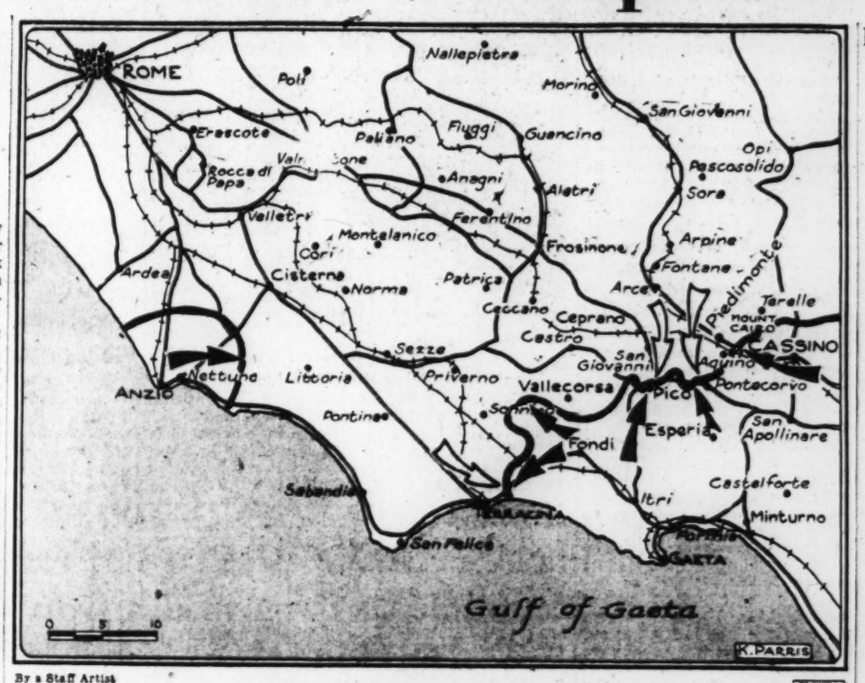
A Japanese barge which landed on the mainland from Wakde a few minutes before the assault troops landed at Maffin Village on the New Guinea coast opposite Wakde was filled with precision aerological instruments and meteorological equipment which the enemy had sought to keep from American intelligence.

Singapore Veterans

The Japanese troops who put up such heavy resistance on Wakde Island are believed to have been members of a sharpshooter unit of the 36th Imperial Division which captured Singapore before being dispatched to garrison the New Guinea coast. Elements of this division also were stationed at Hollandia, escaping westward just before the Americans landed there on April 22.

The troops on Wakde used many Australian grenades, which probably were captured at Singapore.

Considerable quantities of engineering equipment were captured, but airplane engines which had been camouflaged in the fuel dump were caught in the fuel conflagration, which was so hot that rivulets of melted metal were all that remained of some equipment



By a Staff Artist

The War Picture in Italy

Black lines indicate approximate battle lines, with black arrows representing main Allied points of advance and white arrows showing areas where Germans have launched minor counterattacks.

Intensity of battle for Italy mounts; British train schedules are curtailed again.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied troops in the Anzio beachhead have launched a powerful new offensive in support of the Allied drive in Central Italy. At the same time, approximately 3,000 Allied planes have struck at German industrial targets and French rail centers, and invasion tension has reached a new peak both in Britain and on the Continent.

The fighting in Italy has developed into one of the most intense and bitterly contested campaigns of the war. British Minister of Information Brendan Bracken says the Germans are "receiving one of the greatest thrashings in their history." He describes the struggle as "beyond all description"—an evaluation supported by the Germans who liken the situation to the "great battles of the Somme, Verdun, and Flanders during the last war."

The overall Italian picture at the moment is this:

The Fifth Army has launched a general attack toward the southeast in the Anzio beachhead, with about 500 heavy bombers pacing the advance. The Germans have pulled out of Pico in the center of the Hitler Line, according to a German radiocast. American troops, after falling back from Terracina at the edge of the Pontine Marshes, are firmly established on three key hills a few miles to the northeast. German counterattacks have forced slight Allied withdrawals near Lencio. And Piedimonte, northern anchor of the German defenses, has been invested from three sides.

The next few days should determine whether the Germans can stave off a general disaster in Italy. By that time their forces, lacking reserves, should be near the exhaustion point and if the Allies retain sufficient hitting power the whole front may collapse suddenly. Incidentally, all of German-occupied Italy has been divided into six operational zones for waging guerrilla resistance.

In the air war, the important steel cities of Dortmund and Brunswick in Central Germany have been subjected to heavy pounding by more than 1,000 British bombers, while at least 1,750 American aircraft have smashed at Orleans, Le Mans, Ludwigshafen and other Western Europe transport links.

The situation in Britain is comparable to the still, poignant moment that precedes the applause at the end of a concert. Further drastic cuts have been made in passenger-train schedules; troops have been given priorities on trains still running; soldiers are saying goodby to wives and sweethearts; the Nazi Radio is warning that General Eisenhower has 3,500,000 troops poised to strike, and six enemy scout planes have been downed.

There has been further word of the reported German occupation of Slovakia, but a Reuter dispatch says Dr. Ante Pavelic, Nazi puppet, has proclaimed martial law in seven coastal districts of Croatia.

In the war against Japan, the monsoons have slowed down the campaign against Myitkyina, but all reports indicate General Stilwell expects to carry on in spite of the downpours.

Italy:

Fifth Army Launches Drive From Anzio

An hour after dawn, Fifth Army troops cooped up in the Anzio beachhead struck savagely in the direction of Cisterna, 2,500 yards distant, and the Alban Hills close behind, vowing to drive to Rome before they stop.

The enemy had been expecting

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Housing Priorities Denied; Latin Goods Reach Nazis? Rural Preservation Urged

The World's Day—May 23, 1944

Washington: Private Housing Priorities Denied

The War Production Board and the National Housing Agency jointly denied reports that WPB soon will issue priorities and release building materials for partial resumption of normal private housing.

Retail dealers outside New England and the middle Atlantic states are forbidden to deliver anthracite or Eastern coke after June 1 to consumers whose equipment permits the use of high grade bituminous coal, under a ruling by Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator.

The House Appropriations Committee voted to give Washington's Metropolitan Police Department $34,300 to pay for special protection services for the 1945 Presidential inauguration.

In Europe: Latin Goods Reported Reaching Nazis

Germany is receiving goods from certain Latin American countries with the co-operation of Spain, the Moscow Radio states. It quotes a dispatch from Mexico City to the effect that sailors arriving in South American ports tell of Spanish ships arriving at Bilbao laden with South American goods which are sent by truck under German and Spanish police guard to France for transfer to Germany.

Escape of Indian prisoners of war from a German prison camp near Epinal in France is reported in Zurich. Nearly all of the 3,000 Indians imprisoned at the Epinal camp made their getaway during a recent Royal Air Force raid, it is related by Reuter, after which they hid in the woods near the Swiss frontier, crossing into neutral territory during a heavy storm on May 20.

Four Danes have been sentenced to execution for stealing arms, it has been learned in Stockholm, and four German members of a "black market" gang have already been executed.

New Zealand Prime Minister, Peter Fraser, plans to visit Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard Freyberg and the New Zealand division in Italy before returning to his home country, it is reported in London. Mr. Fraser has been in England attending the Empire Ministers conference.

Electric power has been restored in areas reoccupied by the Russians, including Stalingrad, Voronezh, Kiev, Kharkov, Donbas, Novorossisk, Krasnodar, Nikolaev, and a large part of the Crimea.

New England: Rural Preservation Is Urged

Preservation of rural communities, "the backbone of our nation," was emphasized today by Richard L. Goldsmith, headmaster of Bridgeton Academy, North Bridgeton, Maine, as he outlined educational program. [Page 2.]

Several hundred tons of wool were destroyed today in a $40,000 fire which swept the Eastern Wool Storage Warehouse on Summer Street in South Boston.

Summoned from the Norfolk State Prison where he is serving a sentence on gambling charges, Dr. Harry Sagansky declined to testify today in the trial of 18 defendants charged with the registering of horse bets on the grounds he might incriminate himself. [Page 2.]

National: Minister to Iceland Returns to U. S.

Leland Morris, United States Minister to Iceland, arrived in New York by plane. He said his 18 months in Iceland were "marked by the most cordial and pleasant relations."

Americas: Socialists Ask Roosevelt Support

The Socialist Party in the United States telegraphed President Roosevelt a request for support of a "continent-wide protest demanding the release of Socialist leader Americo Ghioldi and others" being held in Argentina. Ghioldi, a former member of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, edited the Socialist organ Vanguardia until it was closed by police.

All America Cables and Radio Company said the Argentine Government had canceled a decree suspending the Company's operations for 24 hours, after the Company explained the circumstances. It was understood in Montevideo that the original decree was issued because the Company delivered to President Farrell a cable from Mexico deemed insulting to him.

Australia: Japanese Atrocity Report Prepared

A report on allegations of Japanese atrocities in the Southwest Pacific has been read to the Australian Advisory War Council, with the aim of determining which Japanese authorities or officers were responsible, Acting Prime Minister Francis E. Forde has announced. The secret report was prepared by Sir William Webb, Chief Justice of Queensland.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Glacier-Riven Land Tests U. S. Policies

Bolivia in the center of South America has become a mountainous anvil on which American foreign policy is being forged and sharpened to deal with the threat of spreading fascism.

Argentine diplomacy tugs at Bolivia in an effort to consolidate a military bloc embracing Paraguay and extending to other countries.

Why did an Argentine officer say that all Argentina needs is 50,000,000 more population?

How are the other American governments dealing with these and related questions of vital importance to hemisphere peace and security?

The fourth article in a series on "Uncensored South America" renders a Bolivian report on the First Page of the Second Section.

Leather Strike End Held Up By Nickel an Hour

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The deadlock in the leather strike in the Peabody-Salem area, which has hit several thousand workers, has shifted down to a fight over a nickel an hour.

This is the way the dispute was analyzed today by insiders. The union wants $1 an hour for firemen in the leather plants. On the basis of two decisions by the New England War Labor Board, it seems very likely to get 95 cents. So it has struck as the most effective means of getting the extra nickel.

If the employers would sign an agreed form for $1, the union would call off the tieup, according to indications. But the employers point out that the union joined with them in signing a stipulation referring the dispute to the Regional WLB and promising to abide by its ruling. The employers say they see no reason why they should now take the case out of the hands of the WLB and make a separate agreement with the union.

Union Protests

The union declares that its case has not received adequate consideration by Federal authorities, and that in particular a study of comparative wage rates in this territory which was promised has never been completed.

The stoppage is cutting down production in the central leather district of New England, and one of the major leather centers of the country. Some of the leathers are assigned to Army and Navy uses. Output of leather in the United States is becoming short.

Present pay for firemen runs from 82, 83, 87, 89, 91 and up to 98 cents an hour. There is quite a range differing with the various plants. Engineers who also are striking seek their own raise.

The outlook was described today among union leaders as much

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Poles Win New Glory With 8th Army; Heavy Bombers Pace Drive at Anzio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIED FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, May 23—The words of the Polish National Anthem, "March, March, Dombrowski, from Italian Soil to Poland," convey a literal exhortation today to Polish troops of the Eighth Army fighting fiercely near Piedimonte, northern bastion of the Nazis' Hitler Line.

Their showing since the opening of the Allied offensive on May 11 took them into their first major operation in the present Italian campaign has added luster to Poland's great military traditions.

The Poles are on the right of the Allied line in an attack upon the toughest sector of the elaborate German defense belt—the sector running southward from Piedimonte across the Liri Valley to Pontecorvo and guarding the approaches of Highway 6 linking the newly captured Cassino directly with Rome.

Italy isn't a strange battlefield to the Poles. Almost 150 years ago Polish legions under General Dombrowski started from there on their way home, and it was in Italy that the Polish national anthem was composed.

The first Poles to go into action on the Italian front this time—weeks before the current offensive—were Commandos, the most highly specialized troops in the Polish Army that has twice been reorganized outside Poland since that country was overrun by the Germans in the fall of 1939.

Action Begun in France

The first time was in France where a Polish Army of 100,000 men was formed of remnants of fighting forces withdrawn from Poland and Polish nationals in France.

The second time was in England after Dunkerque when some 25,000 Polish troops who had fought in Maginot Line battles were evacuated from France to England.

They formed the nucleus of Polish forces built up in Britain to meet the then expected German invasion and since preparing

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Fascist Soldiers Join Patriot Band

By Reuter

Chiasso, Italy, May 23

A thousand new Fascist soldiers in Rome have joined the patriots, according to a communiqué from the Italian National Resistance Committee.

These men had been compelled to join the Fascist Army and were in barracks in Rome.

They took advantage of an exercise in the country outside to escape.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, May 23—While the Allies have opened a new major offensive from the Anzio beachhead, Allied air forces have been making an all-out attempt to prevent the Germans from reinforcing the Hitler line, 25 miles or so to the south.

At least 500, and possibly 700, heavy bombers paced the beachhead offensive, which began with crushing suddenness after Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark had established an advance headquarters near the Anzio perimeter.

Strategic day and night bombers were diverted from their usual tasks after the original Allied drive lost its momentum following a rapid break through the Gustav Line.

RAF Wellingtons and Liberators by night and American Flying Fortresses and Liberators by day were directed onto targets

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Rain Drowns Forest Fires: Drive for Protection Renewed

Massachusetts' raging forest fires have been almost completely drowned out by the soaking rainfall of the last 24 hours, it was confidently announced today by State conservation authorities. But as the communities watched for the glow of deep-lying embers, on the alert against recurring outbreaks, the issue of forest protection against further conflagrations burned like a neon light in the background of thousands of acres of blackened woodlands.

While the land is still hot and smoke still marks the spots where wastage "might have been avoided through proper planning and organization within the communities against forest fires," Raymond Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, emphasized the urgent need for renewed discussions of the forest fire "annual spring menace."

Drought, wartime lack of manpower, poorly equipped railroad locomotives tossing sparks into tinderbox brush, and human carelessness combined to make this spring one of extreme forest hazards, Mr. Kenney explained. But behind the spring threat of forest fires, he said, is the recurring demand upon local communities to take this threat into consideration when they appropriate funds at the next town meetings.

"The communities know what they are up against," he stated. "Forest fire fighting is essentially a local problem, requiring local equipment to handle. There's a lot of OCD equipment lying around which communities could utilize as the basis for future fire fighting brigades.

"This spring should convince local communities more than ever that they cannot depend upon the

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

NLRB Official Admits Flaw In Ward Election Rulings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Disclosing that about 10 days prior to the Government seizure of the Montgomery Ward Chicago plant on April 26, the National War Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board with counsel met in Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson's office to discuss the import of referral of the case to the President with no mention of possible ways of avoiding seizure, Gerard D. Reilly of the NLRB reviewed before the House committee investigating the Ward case, the events leading up to the seizure.

Frankly admitting a defect in the Board's regulations that prevented employers from seeking elections except in jurisdictional union disputes, Mr. Reilly related how his board two weeks ago proposed to give employers, where the NWLB has taken jurisdiction, the right to petition for an election if they really doubted the legal right of the union to be the recognized bargaining representative for negotiating a new contract.

For this stand, Mr. Reilly and the Board have been roundly condemned by labor representatives, the Congress of Industrial Organizations going so far as to urge its unions to protest to the War and Navy Departments that such a ruling will hold up production. But Mr. Reilly explained that unions that really commanded the support of a majority of workers really had little to fear from the results of a secret ballot whomever it was called by.

Rules Explained

In answer to criticism that the NLRB which knew last November that Montgomery Ward would not renew its union contract, believing the union no longer repre-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Nazis Fear French Revolt During Invasion, Fail in Getting New Workers Onto German Soil

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazis look with increasing concern on the 12,000,000 foreign workers in German factories who are likely to revolt when the Third Reich begins to crack.

Underground reports from inside Germany indicate that active resistance groups have been formed among the Reich's labor slaves, and that these groups have established contact not only with anti-Nazi resistance groups all over Europe, but with the Allied General Staffs as well.

One of the most interesting and detailed reports on the work of the "Sixth Column" inside Hitler's inner fortress has come from a correspondent of the Swedish paper Aftonbladet which is regarded as friendly to the Axis.

Groups Well Organized

The Swedish journalist, Bert Wyler, goes so far as to declare that "real partisan activities have developed inside German factories." Numerous acts of sabotage on the part of foreign workers constitute a major problem to German war production. Despite increased supervision and ruthless repression on the part of the Gestapo, production speed is systematically slowed down while, at the same time "inexplicable" accidents occur in growing number.

French workers in Germany, it appears, are particularly well or-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Foreign Workers Sent To Non-German Areas

Recorded by CBS

New York, May 23

Owing to the danger which the presence of millions of foreign workers inside the Reich will mean as the Allied ring closes in upon Germany "many of these workers are now being transferred to non-German territory," the Brazzaville radio reported.

"French workers are being sent to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Russia," continued the radiocast. "The Vichy Ambassador in Germany reported 2,000 Frenchmen had been deported to Norway."

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 23—German efforts to forestall any uprising in France at the time of the Allied invasion by sending large numbers of French workers to Germany is meeting with only slight success.

At the beginning of this year, Fritz Sauckel, German manpower chief, told Pierre Laval that he must have a million French workers during the year for jobs in German war factories.

A definite quota of 90,000 monthly was fixed, and M. Laval undertook to do everything possible to provide this number.

But instead of this desired quota, M. Laval was only able to round up to hand over to the Germans a total approximately of 30,000 during the first four months of 1944.

Sent Outside France

The hunt is still going on, however, and it is plain that the Nazis are not only trying desperately to meet their manpower shortage, but more especially are anxious to round up those workers who would be likely to take an active part in

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Men With Unthatched 'Ceilings' Want Ceiling Put on Hair Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Bald-headed men are protesting most about the rise in the price of hair cuts, Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan, sponsor of the new barber and beauty-shop price ceiling proposal disclosed today.

Although he represents the district around Saginaw, Mich., Mr. Crawford is getting letters from Wacs, Waves, bearded men and smooth-shaven young swains all over the country cheering him on his campaign to get Office of Price Administration authority extended to the beauty and barber-shop field.

Bureau of Labor Statistics figures from 34 cities show that men's haircuts are now 49 per cent higher than in the base period, 1935-39; women's haireuts are up 50 per cent; wave sets are up 90 per cent and permanents up 145 per cent.

Mr. Crawford says he gets information about the high cost of hairdressing from his wife and from women secretaries around the Capitol. Yesterday he stopped to talk to a WAC chauffeur who told him she paid $15 for her last permanent, out of her $37.75 monthly pay check.

One bald-headed man wrote in and said he thought Congress

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Weather Predictions

Clearing

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston (Wards 11 to 14, inclusive)—Tomorrow.

Boston (Wards 15 to 18 inclusive)—Thursday.

Boston — Tomorrow—State Street, to Atlantic Ave.; Long Wharf to Union Wharf; North Street to Richmond Street to Hanover (both sides of Washington); Washington Street to State Street (even numbers only); Exchange Street, Dock Square, and Faneuil Hall, Quincy Market, North and South Market Streets; Chatham, Clinton, Union, Fulton, North, Blackstone and Commercial Streets.

Crowd Puts Circus On 4-a-Day Routine

LANCASTER, Pa., May 23 (AP)—Circus-hungry Lancastrians have forced perhaps the first four-a-day stint in the history of the big top.

When the first circus here since 1937 opened yesterday, several thousand persons, unable to get in for the matinee, stood outside until the audience left and then filed in to be sure of seats for the night show.

Wallace Bros. Circus recalled its performers for a second matinee. Overflow crowds again last night forced two night shows, the second ending around midnight.

Tar 'Drafts' $6,000 To End War Sooner

BAINBRIDGE, Md., May 23 (AP)—The story of the recruit on leave from the Bainbridge naval training center who surprised his hometown postmaster by asking for $6,000 in War Bonds was making the rounds of this installation.

Vernon Hardee of Pensacola, Fla., told the postmaster he learned enough about the enemy in his "boot" training to make it worth his $6,000 to end the war that much faster.

THE CONTINENTAL
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THE CONTINENTAL

Value of Rural Life to Nation Is Emphasized

Rural communities, which he termed "the backbone of our nation," must not dwindle in population, "They must survive," asserted Richard L. Goldsmith, headmaster of Bridgeton Academy, North Bridgeton, Maine, when interviewed in Boston today.

"Today, more than ever, young men and women tend to move away from the farm to the city, which seems to offer more exciting life and higher wages. Boys and girls who come from rural communities must be encouraged to train themselves so that they may continue to live in rural communities.

"To accomplish this, educational programs in secondary schools in rural areas—such as Bridgeton Academy—should stress the old fundamentals by offering a liberal arts curricula, steering away from commercial courses.

Emulate City Schools

"Too often, there is a tendency among secondary schools in rural areas to try to emulate the larger city schools, emphasizing education designed to prepare students for college or business, rather than for life in a smaller community.

"All too frequently, thousands of our young people coming to schools from farms have learned at school to become dissatisfied with casting their lot in a rural community. With quite inadequate training, they have ventured forth to become stenographers, bookkeepers, or clerks—anything, so long as they become 'city people.'

"Chances are that a person brought up in a rural community will be happiest there, as undoubtedly a city-bred person would find his greatest enjoyment in living in a city. It is up to our secondary schools to impress upon our young people that there is as much art, or science, or beauty—or even excitement and dignity—in farming as in any other pursuit.

Produced Great Men

The farm and the home in the small rural community have produced many of the greatest men in these or any other times. The rural family atmosphere in general is more conducive to the building of character than is any other sort of home environment.

"If our population, following its present tendencies, continues to become more and more urban, taking the best from our small towns and the farms, then what is to become of the rural population, and of the urban communities which are dependent on the country folk—and of the nation as a whole?" Mr. Goldsmith queried.

"Many of our small rural communities realize the problem, and they are acting. Community leaders are studying the situations to see whether their industries are the most desirable for their location. New industries are being considered to utilize the advantages of their particular localities.

"It is true," Mr. Goldsmith summed up, "that the farms cannot offer the high wages paid in war and defense industries. But, it is equally true that there are many compensations in life in a rural community that cannot be measured in dollars and cents."

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Rampant Glory of Wistaria in Boston and Brookline

By a Staff Photographer

Big Sisters to Pea Vines in Victory Gardens Go In for Beauty

Big sisters to those little pea vines which are just learning to climb in Victory Gardens, these beautiful wistaria have already made their 1944 debut in all their lavender glory. Milady, left, rising to well over five stories on Marlborough Street in Boston, stakes her bid for attention on her height. The Brookline Belle, right, however, draws ohs and ahs of delight with her extravagant profusion, not that she is any "shorty," either. Just when she came to live on Carlton Street is a question—at least she seems to have lost her birth certificate. But local residents figure she is just too old to join the WAC. In any case, she has long been a favorite in the vicinity, the postman having been her faithful admirer for the last 20 of her 50-odd years. Both sisters could boast one of the most important family trees in the garden world—the Leguminosae, or pulse family. But while in other years they may have looked down on more lowly members of the clan, such as the pea, bean, and peanut, now they are proud to claim relationship to those war workers in vegetable-garden world.

Leather Strike End Held Up By Nickel an Hour

Continued from Page 1

worse, following last night's decision of the strikers to seek work elsewhere.

Game of Waiting

With both sides as strong as they are, the best that anybody looked for seemed to be simply to wait for something to turn up.

Though only between 150 and 200 engineers and firemen are out, they are key men, and union leaders said that licenses were required for such jobs and that qualified men to replace the strikers were unobtainable.

Many of the strikers figure on picking up work as plumbers steamfitters and the like, which will not necessitate their obtaining releases from the War Manpower Commission such as are called for in transferring to other war plants, it is stated.

Estimates as to the number idle vary, employers saying that from 20 to 25 companies with 2,000 to 2,500 workers are affected but that a number of these continue at work which does not require heat. Strikers put the total out at 2,700.

Fruitless Effort

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which by State law is required to step into any walkout and try to terminate it, has made several fruitless attempts to find a way out. The Board will keep in touch with the situation, but after yesterday's eventless session with employers and strikers, has no further meetings scheduled as yet.

The union is the International Operating Engineers' and Firemen's Union of the American Federation of Labor. This is its first tieup in many years in the troubled central leather producing area of New England.

Last fall a split in the Leather Workers' Division of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations brought seizure by the Army of 13 plants. The seceding group then joined the Leather Workers' Union of the A. F. of L.

Aggravation of the difficulties in the area is anticipated if the present tie-up persists.

Onion Sale Brings 'Tears'

Selling onions and potatoes direct from a truck at prices in excess of the Federal ceilings brought a fine of $300, a suspended sentence of six months, and two years' probation today to John Mercer of Fall River, in United States District Court at Boston. Judge George C. Sweeney allowed three months in which to pay two thirds of the fine and specified that $100 be paid today. Mr. Mercer changed his plea to guilty as he was called for trial.

Destroyer Frank Knox on Way At Bath Iron Works Shipyard

War Activities in New England

National interest was directed to the Bath Iron Works shipyard in South Portland when Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine announced in Washington yesterday that a new destroyer to be named for the late Secretary of the Navy—Frank Knox—is under construction there. A tentative launching date of Sept. 10 has been planned.

Paying tribute to the record of naval building by the Bath concern which started before the Civil War, Representative Hale added that two destroyers a month are being turned out.

Night Fighters

"Red Raiders," successful night fighters of the Fifth Army in Italy, are specially selected volunteer frontline riflemen. Leading one of the squads is a Boston boy—Private William Gillespie of Dorchester. This infantry patrol, latest development in the Fifth Army's offensive power, operates along the Anzio beachhead.

Six raids have netted the obliteration of a rifle grenade position, a machine-gun nest and an outpost, according to Private Gillespie—who added—"no casualties for us."

With blackened faces and wearing no helmets; to aid concealment and insure quiet, the patrols are divided into three units. Each man is trained to operate as a self-sufficient fighting unit.

Shoots Nazi Plane

Serving as a relief gunner with Navy antiaircraft guns, Private Francis X. Callahan of Boston shot down his first German plane during a joint Army-Navy-Marine unloading operation at the Anzio beachhead, according to accounts received here today.

"Couldn't believe my eyes when I saw a German bomber skip across the waves toward me," said the Boston gunner. "I waited till it was about 500 yards away and then cut loose. The plane burst into flames and finally crashed onto the beach. It was my first enemy plane and my first big thrill of the war."

Court Censures Nude Boy Swimmers And Dismisses Delinquency Charges

Delinquency charges brought against 21 Charlestown boys picked up by Cambridge police last week for swimming nude in the Broad Street Canal, East Cambridge, were dismissed this morning by Judge Edward A. Counihan, presiding over the juvenile session of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex County.

The Judge censured the boys for swimming without clothing and told them to seek their recreation in other places besides the canal with its steep banks and oily water.

Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy of Cambridge told the Court that one serious consequence of youths using the canal as a recreation spot was the destruction of property, such as the smashing of windows.

Appearing as counsel for the boys were Representative Michael J. Neville (D) of Cambridge, Boston City Councilman Michael L. Kinsella of Charlestown, and Mr. Powell of Charlestown. Present were many of the parents, who protested the action of Cambridge police in detaining the boys for several hours in the juvenile detention room and cells in the women's dormitory of the Central Square Police Station without providing them with food and water.

Rain Drowns Out Forest Fires As Protection Urged

Continued from Page 1

weather to keep forest fires from their doors. They must have the necessary fire fighting equipment and organized fire departments. I'm telling them nothing they don't know. This is the time to emphasize a situation that affects every community in the State three months out of every year in a way that could prove far more disastrous than anything the State has yet experienced."

"The towns know what equipment is available for fire fighting. They know that the menace of fires is one that endangers homes and industries as well as valuable woodlands. While the rainfall of the last 24 hours has temporarily extinguished the fires, the fire menace will not be removed without continued precipitation over a period of days."

Sabotage was completely discounted by the Commissioner as a possible cause for the current wave of forest fires. Saboteurs, he said, can devote their efforts much more profitably to industrial plants rather than forests. "And it's just a bit too late," Mr. Kenney added, "for saboteurs to obtain any benefits from firing the forests at this date."

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3 Fined $600 In Coupon Case

"Salvaging" gasoline ration coupons and books from a Fitchburg, Mass., paper mill, where the surplus coupons were being reprocessed into new paper, and transferring them to others, today cost three men a fine of $200 each, and a fourth man probation for two years. Judge George C. Sweeney imposed the sentence in the United States District Court. Each defendant had previously pleaded guilty.

Alfred E. Batten, a paper maker, was given probation for two years. The other three fined, were: Paul J. Loiselle, a defense worker; Alfred A. Vergari, defense worker; and Charles J. Wiswell, paper maker. All four men are residents of Fitchburg.

Defendant Batten received no money for coupons that he salvaged and then gave to others and was not engaged in any commercial aspect of the transaction, the Court was told.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Clearing

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing early tonight with lowest temperatures in interior suburbs. Wednesday fair and warmer. Gentle winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Fair, continued cool north portion; cooler south portion with frost tonight. Wednesday fair and not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair with little change in temperature tonight and Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Clearing, cooler in interior tonight. Wednesday fair and warmer.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Clearing and cooler tonight. Wednesday fair and warmer.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:11 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Wednesday 1:44 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Thursday 1:36 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.

Democratic Senate Race Stirs Interest

Possibility was seen today that the Democratic contest for the Senatorial nomination in the July 11 Bay State primaries may provide one of the clearest tests of the national administration's foreign policy yet seen in Massachusetts.

Two candidates, out of the original field of nine, loomed as chief opponents in the Democratic field, with the lines cleanly drawn between Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, considered a strong isolationist, and former Mayor Richard M. Russell, of Cambridge, strong supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policy and an advocate of international cooperation.

Mr. Russell, who filed his nomination papers with the Secretary of State early this afternoon, reiterated his original statement of candidacy in which he scored the Republican Party for its opposition to world co-operation after the last World War.

"They opposed President Woodrow Wilson at the close of World War I," he said, "they emasculated the League of Nations and they opposed the World Court. They failed to bring about an orderly transition from war to peace.

Not the Capacity

"In my opinion the Republican Party does not have the capacity to cope with the problems which confront us at the close of this war," Mr. Russell added.

Mayor Corcoran, who, since yesterday's withdrawal of John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, appears to be Mr. Russell's principal opponent, has, on the other hand, been generally recognized as an isolationist.

The Cambridge chief executive, who has termed himself "a disciple of Senator David I. Walsh," refused to talk with newspaper reporters today who sought to question him regarding isolationism.

Intimates of the Mayor, however, said that he undoubtedly favored bringing the war to a quick conclusion and then "getting out of Europe."

Last Day Flood

Meanwhile the usual last day flood of nomination papers were being filed today at the office of the Secretary of State, with 5 p. m. the deadline for all candidates wishing to have their names appear on the July 11 ballot. Candidates have until Friday at 5 p. m. to withdraw from the race.

Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, for whom papers were filed at City Hall last week for Senator and Attorney General as well as for Governor, said today he would definitely be a candidate for the last-named office. Mr. Kelly said that papers for all three offices may be filed at the State House today but that he would withdraw from the Senate and Attorney General contest before the Friday deadline.

"It is my ambition to serve my State as Governor and I am certain that the fulfillment of this ambition is about to be realized this year," Mr. Kelly said.

Among those filing papers today was a complete slate from candidates of the Prohibition Party. E. Talmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition candidate for Senator, filed the ticket which was nominated at a convention held in Boston Saturday. Guy S. Williams of Worcester headed the ticket as candidate for Governor.

Boys to Aid Rotary Event

Ten high school boys will conduct the regular Rotary luncheon meeting tomorrow at Hotel Statler because Boys' Week will be the topic under discussion. John J. Fitzpatrick of the South Boston High School and Pasquale Rapino of the East Boston High School will be the speakers. Headmasters of the 10 schools represented have been invited to attend as guests.

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All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

Prohibition's Value Told Before Unitarian Group

Support of prohibition and total abstinence was voiced today as the Unitarian Temperance Society heard a panel discussion on "What Temperance Is and How to Promote It," in the Arlington Street Church, Boston.

The discussion was one of the meetings which opened the second day of the 119th annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association, so far attended by more than 400 persons from all over the country.

Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, who acted as chairman of the discussion panel, and Dr. Margaret M. Poole, Chairman of the Evening Alliance Committee of the General Alliance, spoke in strong favor of legal prohibition and of total abstinence.

Judge Zottoli, who is chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Study of Alcohol, pointed to charts showing that during the first year after passage of the prohibition amendment, the population of the prisons in this area dropped off 50 per cent, that of jails and houses of correction 66⅔ per cent, and arrests for drunkenness decreased many thousands compared with the previous year, while hospitals were comparatively empty.

"It wasn't prohibition," declared Judge Zottoli, "that made for disorder and disease, it was the want of prohibition, the failure to keep the law."

Lyman Speaks

Arthur T. Lyman, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, asserted that the State needed the help of the church in solving what he called "America's greatest social problem, alcoholism."

He invited every religious denomination to assign a carefully selected man to the State Farm to study alcoholism at firsthand.

The Rev. Carl A. Seaward suggested that temperate use of beer and wine, as practiced by many groups of foreign origin, was virtually harmless; to which Judge Zottoli replied that as a member of the draft board in the North End, he had observed the Italian-Americans and they were "all played out." One in three, he said, is rejected for military service because of neuroses; one in four is classified 4-F. He ascribed this situation at least partly to the custom of wine-drinking.

Dr. W. Linwood Chase presided at an Education Luncheon this noon, and simultaneous education discussions were held afterward on the subjects of guidance of children, young people in the church, the Junior Church, etc.

Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman of Temple Israel was scheduled to speak at the annual meeting of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice later this afternoon on anti-Semitism.

Officers Elected

Business meetings were held yesterday by the General Alliance, the Unitarian Historical Society, and the Religious Arts Guild. The Rev. Ernest Kuebler of Boston was chosen President of the Guild; and the Rev. Frederick Lewis Weise of Lancaster was elected to head the Historical Society for the coming year.

The Rev. Richard M. Steiner, minister of the Church of Our Father (Unitarian) in Portland, Oregon, preached the anniversary sermon in the Arlington Street Church last night.

He told the delegates that "the worship of demigod-like dictators and the worship of state has proven that the hunger for spiritual certainty will not down; and though the diet of leader-worship is now turning to ashes in the mouths of millions of devotees, the hunger for spiritual certainty still lives. Men and women everywhere are turning, perhaps out of superstitious fear, perhaps out of genuine longing, to faith in God."

At the 119th annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association which convenes Thursday morning, resolutions will be read which are already in the hands of delegates. One calls for establishment in the United States of "places of refuge" for victims of Axis brutality; another urges upon Unitarians the full exercise of the franchise and opposes "every move that seeks to disfranchise citizens"; a third supports "all steps toward the goal of racial democracy"; and a fourth recognizes that religion can properly be applied to the field of "social, economic, and human relations" and urges Unitarians "to refuse to recognize either 'private enterprise' or 'collective planning' as absolute idols . . . but to judge them . . . according to their effect upon human well-being."

Sessions will be held morning, afternoon, and evening through Thursday.

Sagansky Balks At Testifying In Trial of Bet Cases

Summoned from the Norfolk Prison Colony where he is serving a two to three-year sentence on gambling charges, Dr. Harry Sagansky refused to testify today in the trial of 18 men charged with the registering of horse bets on the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

Dr. Sagansky, a former Brookline dentist, pleaded guilty on March 18, 1943, to two indictments charging conspiracy with 10 other defendants to promote a fictitious lottery and was sentenced with two and a half to three years' imprisonment and fined $5,000.

Told today by Asst. Atty. Gen. Arnold Salisbury that he would not be asked any questions about his brother, Max Sagansky, who is one of the defendants on trial, Dr. Sagansky was on the witness stand only long enough to decline testimony.

Also scheduled to appear on the stand today as the Commonwealth prepared to finish its case in Suffolk Superior Court were Police Capt. Edward J. Keating and five day-sergeants of the Warren Avenue Division. Captain Keating is attached to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Meeting Arranged For India Relief

For the benefit of India Famine Relief, Pearl S. Buck, Nobel Prize winner and well-known novelist, will be the chief speaker on Wednesday evening, May 24, at a mass meeting at 8:30 o'clock in Haydn Memorial Hall, 685 Commonwealth Avenue. Krishnalal Shridharani, author of "My India, My America," and "Warning to the West," will also speak.

A beautiful dancer from India, Lilavati, will give dramatic color to the program. Arrangements for the event are in the hands of Thomas Yahkub, Secretary of India Famine Relief Committee, Inc., 14 Beacon Street.

Harrison F. Lyman

Harrison F. Lyman, of Winchester, who passed on yesterday, specialized in patents with the law firm of Fish, Richardson & Neave, of Boston and New York.

A native of Belchertown, Mass., he was graduated from Amherst College in 1898 and elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Lyman was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1904 and was an editor of the Harvard Law Review.

Admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1904, Mr. Lyman later specialized in patent law and litigation in the Federal courts and was considered to be one of the nation's authorities in this field.

From 1904 to 1907 he was associated with Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court in the Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter law firm. He then joined the law firm with which he was thereafter associated.

Mr. Lyman was President and Director of the Massachusetts Gear & Tool Company, of Woburn, and a director of Bird & Sons, Inc. He was a member of the American Bar Association, American Patent Lawyers Association, Union Club, St. Botolph Club, Massachusetts Charitable Society, the Republican Institute, and the Nisi Prius Club.

Victory Gardens Of Soldiers Ease British Shortage

Gardening has become such an avocation of the troops in England that one will see cabbages growing "right up to the parade grounds," Lieut. Peter Dearing, R. N. V. R., British Navy Welfare Officer, said at the luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

Assigned to the Fargo Barracks, South Boston, Lieutenant Dearing, who spoke on "England at War," said that virtually all the soldiers garden in their spare time. The men often sell their vegetables to the Government mess for a slight profit, or often give them to worthy causes, such as hospitals and child-care centers, he said.

Quantities of all the staple vegetables are produced now so that England has no lack in potatoes, beans, carrots, and such similar vegetables, Lieutenant Dearing said. But they do miss such special vegetables as asparagus, he said, said.

Rationing continues very severe in England, he pointed out. The limits of two ounces of butter a week, one egg a month, and a shilling's worth of meat still stand, he said. Even if one keeps the six hens permitted by law, he said, one has to give up the egg coupon in order to get the grain to feed them.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum announces a free public recital to be given by Mary Meysam, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, at 3:45 p. m.

Wednesday

Miss Alice Maginnis will give a lecture on "Oriental Bronzes" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m., and at 2 p. m. a lecture on "The Migration of Symbols" will be given by Mrs. Mary Hayward. Both talks are free to the public.

The United Nations Association announces an annual meeting at 5 Commonwealth Avenue at 6 p. m. Philip C. Nash will speak on "An Adventure in World Order," and Mrs. Waitstill will speak on "Hollywood and the War."

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

McGrath to Run Again For Governor of R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23 (AP)—Gov. J. Howard McGrath last night announced his candidacy for re-election.

"The State of Rhode Island owes me no further honor, for to have served as its Governor during these trying days of war is a debt I shall never be able to repay; however, if it should favor me to continue that leadership, I should be proud to carry on," the Governor told an open forum of the women's division of the State Democratic Committee.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Day of Happy Taxpayers On January Horizon

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—In an emphatic answer to the annual March tax howl over decimals and digits, Congress today sent to the White House legislation simplifying the return process for 50,000,000 income taxpayers.

Leaders said the President certainly will sign the "streamliner" into law.

Passed unanimously by the House, and by a voice vote in the Senate—thus setting a popularity record for a major tax measure—the "painless" tax bill would relieve about 30,000,000 persons of the necessity of ever computing another Federal income tax return. In addition it simplifies tax paying procedures for the other 20,000,000.

Final action came as the House, on a motion by Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, accepted technical Senate amendments.

The measure rearranges the whole individual income tax structure, discarding the two-year-old wartime "Victory" tax and setting new normal and surtax rates and exemptions—while keeping actual tax burdens at substantialy present levels for most persons.

All Paid by Withholding

Effective next Jan. 1, the withholding system would be adjusted to take the full tax liability for wage and salary persons earning up to $5,000. Thus the withholding levy would become the actual tax, beginning next year, for 30,000,000 taxpayers. They would owe no more at the end of the tax year.

No change would be made in amounts withheld from pay envelopes this year, but the Government itself would compute the taxes on 1944 income for those with wages and salaries of $5,000 and less.

The measure would add approximately 150,000 new taxpayers earning between $555 and $624, while reshifting to the status of income taxpayers approximately 9,000,000 persons now subject to the "Victory" tax but with incomes not large enough to come under present income levies.

Generally, in the reshuffling to attain a two-tax system to supplant the present three-way—"Victory," normal and surtax—take from taxpayers' pockets, the legislation eases the burden for persons with large families, while increasing somewhat the load for childless married couples. This results from a flat $500 personal exemption for each taxpayer and dependent to replace the present scale of $1,200 for a married couple plus $350 for each dependent.

"Freedom From Computation"

It does not disturb the present $1,500 exemption allowed men and women in the armed services above their regular family status credits.

To provide "freedom from computation" relief at the close of this year, pending January effective date of the new withholding system, all those with wages and salaries up to $5,000 and receiving no more than $100 from sources not subject to withholding will be permitted simply to file a withholding receipt in place of a regular return.

These taxpayers will list their dependents on the reverse side of this receipt, to be furnished by their employers, and enter the amounts of "other income," if any. They then will mail the receipt to their local tax collector, who in turn will compute the tax and send a bill.

Taxpayers who wish may file regular returns both for this year and in future years.

Railroad Business Soars

The volume of transportation on United States railroads increased 132 per cent from 1939 to 1943.

The SHAMPOO That Gives Your Hair NEW LOVELINESS

We don't mean to be overconfident, but we sincerely believe there's a world of new loveliness that comes out in hair shampooed with Laco. Please, please give Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo just one trial and see for yourself. It is not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

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Festival Symbolizes Unity of Americas

Young Singers Talk Things Over With Music Director

"Songs of the Americas" sung in Spanish and English by 300 children, accompanied by the Philadelphia Orchestra, symbolized the unity of the Western Hemisphere at the annual University of Michigan May Festival. Five of the young singers, representing different nations but all now American, are shown here with Miss Marguerite V. Hood of the University School of Music, their director. Left to right: Donald Jaramillo, Sally Stoffiet, Rachel Mitsumori, Miss Hood, Paul Bacon, and John Upton.

Many Nations' Children Sing of 'Two Americas'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 23—Symbolizing the unity of the people of the Western Hemisphere, a chorus of 300 children made up of many nationalities but all of them now American, sang their "Songs of the Two Americas" at the University of Michigan's annual May Festival. They were accompanied by the Philadelphia Orchestra, and their program was acclaimed as one of the most popular of the Festival series.

Folk songs and lullabies of eight different nations were presented. The children—whites, Indians, and Negroes—represented Canada, the United States, Mexico, and several Central and South American republics, all students now in the Ann Arbor public schools. They sang sometimes in Spanish, sometimes in English—but always effectively, and with sincerity of purpose.

Miss Marguerite V. Hood, of the University School of Music and supervisor of the teaching of music in the Ann Arbor public schools, edited the lyrics and directed the chorus. Eris DeLamarter orchestrated.

Folk Songs Featured

Featured was an original Latin-American cradle song composed by a native of Colombia, Jose Ignacio Perdomo-Escobar, musician, folklorist and lawyer, doing research at the University of Michigan on a State Department fellowship. The title of his composition is "Arrurru," and he used a century-old Colombian folk song as a theme.

The chorus opened the program with "Laughing Lisa," a French-Canadian folk song which was followed by "Night Herding Song," an American cowboy tune. Number three was "Buy My Tortillas," a Chile folk song, and fourth was a Negro spiritual, "Lord, I want to be a Christian."

"Arrurru," sung in Spanish, was next, and the others were "My Pretty Cabocla," a folk song from Brazil; "The Indian Flute," a folk song of the Quechua Indians, of Peru; "Uy! Tara La La," Mexican folk song sung in Spanish; "Sourwood Mountain," Appalachian Mountain song; "Westward," a Chippewa Indian air; "Ay, Ay, Ay," Creole serenade; and "The Erie Canal," an American river ballad.

Chorus Heard

The chorus was heard at the third concert of the Festival. They were grouped on the huge stage of Hill Auditorium on the University campus, around the Philadelphia Orchestra which, for this part of the program, was conducted by Miss Hood. This third concert also featured a Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra, composed and conducted by Harl McDonald, with Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff as piano soloists.

The Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, making his last public appearance prior to a series of concerts in Australia.

Soloists were Bidu Sayao, Rose Bampton, and Thelma von Eisenhauer, sopranos; Kerstin Thorborg, contralto; Charles Kullman, tenor; John Brownlee, baritone; Salvatore Baccaloni, bass; Nathan Milstein, violinist; Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist; Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff, pianists. The University Choral Union sang during the sixth concert, when Mendelssohn's dramatic oratorio, "Elijah," was presented, with Rose Bampton, Thelma von Eisenhauer, Kerstin Thorborg, Charles Kullman, and John Brownlee as soloists.

Tax Advice Given Upon Church 'Tithes'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Persons who pay "tithes" or make large contributions to church or charitable institutions should fill out the long instead of the short form under the new simplified tax law, Capital tax experts said today.

They were commenting on a Southern Baptist protest that the simplified form, available to persons making up to $5,000 a year, includes a deduction of only 2 per cent for gifts to churches.

The Baptists protested the small allowance as an unfortunate "trend in current Federal tax legislation which would tax the tithe."

Authors of the new tax bill explained that the simple one-page tax sheet allows a standard deduction of approximately 10 per cent of adjusted gross income for all purposes. They would not say whether 2 per cent represented the amount theoretically allowed for church and charitable contributions as the Southern Baptist Convention was told in Atlanta, Ga., last week. The 10 per cent figure has never been broken down officially, it was said at the Ways and Means Committee.

Under the new system, anyone who cares to file the long form can deduct up to 15 per cent of gross income for contributions. Since the present law provides an allowance of 15 per cent of net income, the change has the effect of increasing the allowance for church and charitable contributions for large donors.

"The effect of this amendment is generally to enlarge the amount of tax benefit which may be received by an individual who makes large gifts to charity," the Senate report on the bill stated.

The new tax bill, passed by both Houses of Congress, is now on its way to President Roosevelt for signature.

Baptist Protest

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 23 (AP)—Romain C. Hassrick, Chairman of the Tax Vigilance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention opening here yesterday, said he was presenting a resolution to the convention's General Council expressing "vigorous opposition" to the simplified tax bill because it eliminated a 15 per cent deduction for church and charity contributions by taxpayers within the $5,000 bracket.

"This resolution represents a very vital interest not only of the Baptists in this country," Mr. Hassrick said, "but of all the religious interests — [Roman] Catholic, Protestant and Jewish."

The resolution states that "this new tax legislation destroys the traditional American democratic assumption that churches, charities, colleges, and welfare agencies are to be voluntarily supported by voluntary contributions" and that "it leads directly to Government subsidy."

Baptist churches and organizations, it declares, "gain their principle support from the taxpayers earning $5,000 a year or less" and under the bill are deprived of the 15 per cent deduction for this purpose provided under previous legislation.

Presbyterian Women Give More to Church

By the Associated Press

Atlanta, Ga., May 23

The 2,607 women's auxiliaries of the Presbyterian Church in the United States contributed $1,551,330 toward church funds during the fiscal year 1944, ending March 31, Janie W. McGaughey of Atlanta, Secretary of Woman's Work, announced last night.

Miss McGaughey, in a report prepared for the General Assembly convening at Montreat, N. C., May 25, said this represented an increase of more than $50,000, compared with the amount contributed last year.

Plan Criticized

By Religious News Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio—United opposition by church members to the proposed new federal tax law was advocated by the Rt. Rev. Henry Wise Hobson, Cincinnati, at the 70th annual convention of the Diocese of Southern Ohio of the Episcopal Church here.

On the proposed tax law, Bishop Hobson said: "The proposed new withholding schedule allows a ridiculously small amount for gifts to religious, charitable, and educational organizations. The money will be withheld before the people have a chance to give to the Church, and can only be regained by a complicated application for return of what has been withheld. This will decrease the number of those who support the Church and place an ever-heavier burden on a few."

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HOTEL MAYFLOWER
A few blocks from Second Church of Christ, Scientist. Singles from $4; doubles from $7; Excellent Restaurant. Overlooking beautiful Central Park.

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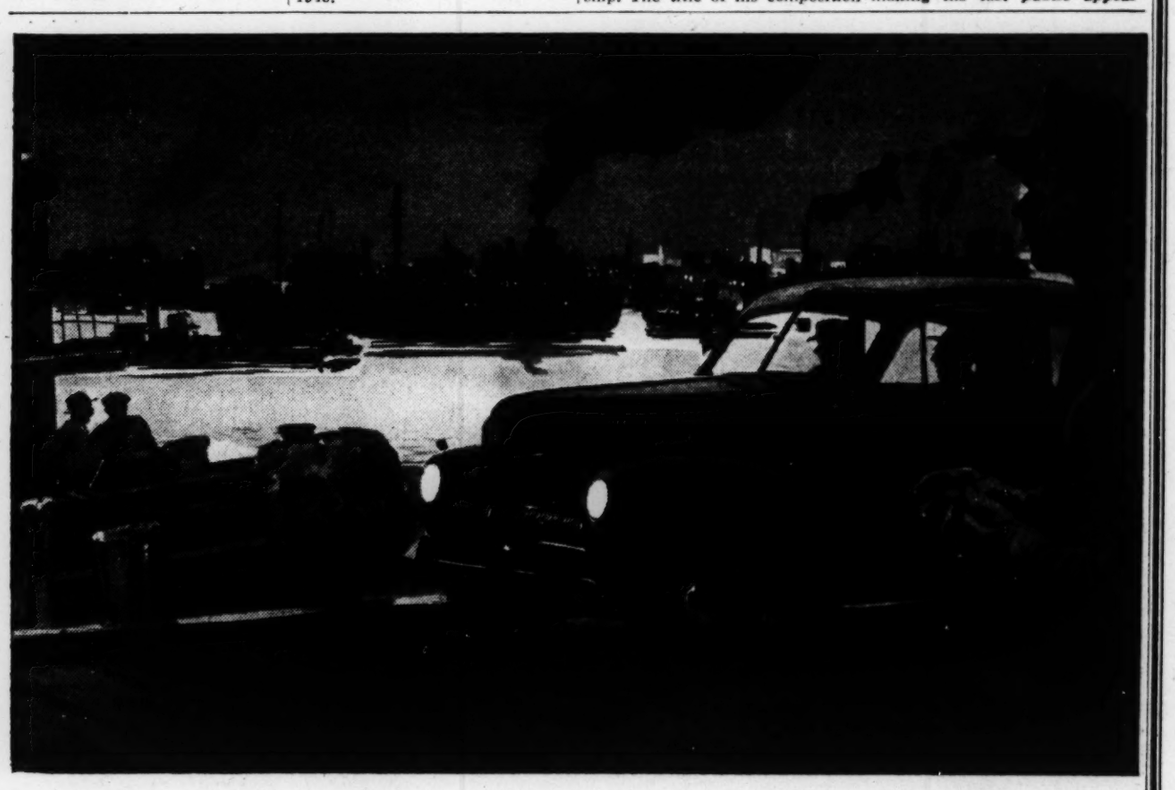
OPENING MAY 27
Self-contained resort estate. Golf, all sports. Rustic lakefront cottages. 3 trains, 3 planes daily . . . Private club environment . . . Write Lake Champlain Club, Mallette Bay, Vermont. Timothy M. Hall, Mgr.



Studebaker Champion rates high with busy Federal law officer

HERE'S a letter typical of hundreds that Studebaker is receiving from all sections of the nation.

It's from Frank M. Durrance of Orlando, Florida who says: "My 1941 Studebaker Champion has been driven about 150,000 miles—at the lowest maintenance cost of any car I've ever owned.

"Whether across the county or across the nation, this dependable Studebaker is always ready to go on a moment's notice. Its gasoline mileage is consistently high and its materials and workmanship are the finest."

Yes, these war days, when all cars are fighting a grim battle for survival, the tire-saving, gas-saving, soundly built Studebaker Champion adds new luster to its reputation from coast to coast.

Thanks to the advanced principles of Studebaker engineering, there's no excess bulk in a Champion to overload its tires or overtax its gas supply. And the quality of Studebaker craftsmanship reduces the need for frequent repairs.

Is it any wonder that so many motorists are intently searching the used car markets for Studebaker Champions, Commanders and Presidents now?

Unsung hero of our Navy

Aerial radio gunner in a Navy dive bomber! One of the toughest war jobs there is! Let's show him that we're for him and BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Studebaker . . . Pioneer and Pacemaker in Automotive Progress

BUILDER OF WRIGHT CYCLONE ENGINES FOR THE BOEING FLYING FORTRESS—MULTIPLE-DRIVE MILITARY TRUCKS—OTHER VITAL WAR MATERIEL

With Cooking Fats Point-Free, Should I Still Save Used Fats?

"YES!"

—and here's why, says War Food Administration

Lee Marshall

MAKING sure there are enough fats for both your kitchen and the war production machine is one of the responsibilities of the War Food Administration.

After a year in which both cooking and industrial fats were in short supply, the outlook for food fats has improved. This is because farmers have greatly increased their production of oil crops and livestock.

But abundant supplies of industrial fats continue to be needed to meet the increased demands of war production geared for invasion—as well as for civilian requirements.

With more *used* fats available for industrial use, we will have to divert less of our fresh food fats to war production.

We do not want to take good food fats and use them for non-food industrial purposes if it can be avoided. The conservation of *used* fats by every homemaker in her own kitchen can help in this situation.

Therefore, we urge American women to save all their *used* cooking fats and turn them in to their butchers. These fats are vital in the making of such materials as synthetic rubber, parachutes, de-icing fluids for planes, explosives, battlefield essentials, industrial, military and civilian soaps and hundreds of other war necessities.

Increased production has helped give you point-free fats for your kitchen. By saving more *used* fats you help keep our food fats point-free—and our war machine rolling on to Victory.

Lee Marshall

DIRECTOR OF DISTRIBUTION
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

For every pound of used fat, your butcher will give 4c and two red points. And remember, these points are doubly valuable now. So let's save all the used fats we possibly can—and then some more! It's a real contribution to victory that every home can make!

Ethel Barrymore in 'The Corn Is Green'—'Tobacco Road' Returns Again

Emlyn Williams' Play Begins Second Engagement in Boston

By Edwin F. Melvin

Emlyn Williams' "The Corn Is Green" belongs among the contemporary theatrical classics. It has won its place not merely because of the four seasons it has continued on the American stage, though that is an unusual record.

Its standing depends rather on the quality of the play itself. As it came to the Wilbur last evening for a second engagement in Boston, it became apparent that there is an enduring freshness in the material and in the writing. Its subject does not depend on time or circumstance. Its characters have a perennial appeal.

It is true, to be sure, that much of the success of the play in this country has been due to the presence of Ethel Barrymore in the central role. Watching her performance it is hard to realize that she has been playing the same part for two seasons in New York and two more on the road.

For she immerses herself in the character of the determined Miss Moffat with an enthusiasm that makes this strong-minded and generous-hearted Englishwoman, who brought the opportunity of education to a remote little Welsh mining village, live each night upon the stage.

* * *

Perhaps it is possible, by listening closely, to discern in the early part of the evening, little indications which seem to point to many repetitions of the lines—a slight slurring of a phrase here, or just the suggestion of the forcing of a light mood there. Even the best players find it impossible to recapture endlessly the complete illusion of the first time. But Miss Barrymore comes close enough to it to be amazing.

She does it particularly in the places that count—in her discovery of the surprising intellectual abilities of the grimy-faced Morgan Evans, in the suppressed excitement with which she starts him on his examinations for an Oxford scholarship, in the vigor with which she rescues him from the entanglement into which he had stumbled with the cheap little Bessie Watty, and in the warmth with which she shares with him the success of his first step into the outside world of scholarship and achievement. She proportions her performance with the skill that comes from long experience and lifts the play to its climaxes with an ease that is as deceptive as it is effective.

* * *

Bert Kalmar, Jr., who has succeeded to the role of Morgan Evans since the play was here before, does his work with intelligence and feeling. He is believable as the half shy but intellectually eager boy from the mines. He is even better in the later scenes of the examination and the return from his first visit to Oxford.

The rest of the players are able as a company and individually suited to their assignments. Eva Leonard-Boyne makes the cockney Mrs. Watty as amusing as ever. Lewis L. Russell sets forth a squire who is stupid yet likable. Jane Van Duser seems a bit fluttery as the spinsterish Miss Ronberry, but that is the way the role is generally played. Tom E. Williams is the solemn John Goronwy Jones, and Darthy Hinkley the scheming Bessie.

The assorted pupils, young and old, make a strangely touching picture. And the singing which is heard off and on through the evening aids considerably in creating the desired Welsh atmosphere.

Vandamm

Ethel Barrymore and Bert Kalmar, Jr.
In "The Corn Is Green," now at the Wilbur

Vandamm

Frederic Tozere and Joan Chandler
In "Stovepipe Hat," opening tonight at the Shubert

'The Corn Is Green'

At the Wilbur—Second Boston engagement of Emlyn Williams' play, presented and directed by Herman Shumlin. Setting by Howard Bay and costumes by Ernest Schrapps. The cast:

John Goronwy Jones ..... Tom E. Williams
Miss Ronberry ..... Jane Van Duser
Idwel Jones ..... Gene Ross
Sarah Pugh ..... Gwyneth Hughes
A Groom ..... George Bleasdale
The Squire ..... Lewis L. Russell
Mrs. Watty ..... Eva Leonard-Boyne
Bessie Watty ..... Darthy Hinkley
Miss Moffat ..... Ethel Barrymore
Robbart Robbatch ..... Richard Astor
Morgan Evans ..... Bert Kalmar, Jr.
Glyn Thomas ..... Lance Clark
John Owen ..... Ray Albert
Will Hughes ..... Marcel Dill
Old Tom ..... Harry Neville

New Films Wednesday

Two film openings are scheduled for Wednesday, as follows:

Keith Memorial— "Tender Comrade," with Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan, and Ruth Hussey; and "Moon Over Las Vegas," with Anne Gwynne and David Bruce.

Normandie—"Tunisian Victory," official British and American films of the North African campaign; and the second-run "Up in Arms," with Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore, Dana Andrews, and Constance Dowling.

Art Club Show

At the Boston Art Club a group exhibition now on view consists of pictures by members of five Boston art organizations: Guild of Boston Artists, Boston Water Color Society, Copley Society, Institute of Modern Art, and Boston Art Club.

These groups represent every kind of conviction about picture-making, from Whig to Tory. In the present combination they fraternize amiably, overlooking for the time those differences that may evoke sharp mutual criticism. The Institute contingent is the radical group, and its contribution is scarcely enough to balance the profuse offerings from the conservative wing. Indeed, the representation of our Bostonian advance guard adds a note of piquancy: no more, no less.

R. H. Ives Gammell holds central position with a painstakingly executed portrait, "Fruit Stand." In comparison, other portraits appear approximate, sketchy, decorative, impressionistic, satirical. There is nothing allusive or circumstantial about the Ives performance, everything is said, patly, smoothly and completely. Other portraits come from Mary Evangeline Walker, Cleo Lambrides, F. Waldo Murray, Silvia Ober, Richard Andrews, Johanna Knudsen, and Margaret Fitzhugh Browne.

Opening Tonight

At the Shubert—"Stovepipe Hat," a new musical about Abraham Lincoln, by Walter Hannan, Edward Heyman, and Harold Spina, produced by Carl E. Ring, directed by Robert Ross, with choreography by Helen Tamiris, and settings by Lucinda Ballard. Frederic Tozere heads a cast which includes Bob Kennedy, Ann Warren, Madeleine Clive, and Parker Fennelly. An Eva Jessye choir aids in the music.

There are landscapes that show the beckoning beauty of the New England countryside, by Robert Strong Woodward, Marian Sloane, and Kathryn Nason. "Baroque Landscape" by Theodore Shaw is an original confection. And Lawrence Kupferman's "West End Square" an invention.

Still-life is especially impressive in this exhibition. Bostonians have subjected themselves to long discipline in order to paint objects with textural authenticity. There are contributions from Ernest Major, Laura Chamberlin, Polly Nordell, Blanche Colman, Lillian Grow, and Anna Nason.

Sculptures have been submitted by Franz Denghausen, Mary Orne Bowditch, Katherine Lane, and Mary Elizabeth Sears.

D. A.

Christian Science Program May 28

A Christian Science program will be given over Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, May 28, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "The True Concept of God."

This program is given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:10 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—to 11 p. m., same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—to 5 p. m., same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—Dashaun'i"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—to 10 p. m. same as WNAC.
10:15 p. m.—Count Basie's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—to midnight, same as WNAC.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12 m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
London—6 p. m.—"Famous Names"; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—In English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7 p. m.—"Palace of Varieties." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
London—8 p. m.—Off the Record. A talk by Stanley Maxted. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:10 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YBRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Cross Section, a talk.

'Tobacco Road'

At the Plymouth—Sixth engagement in Boston of Jack Kirkland's play, based on the novel by Erskine Caldwell, directed by Anthony Brown, and presented by Mr. Kirkland. Settings by Robert Redington Sharpe. The cast:

Dude Lester ..... Norman Shelly
Ada Lester ..... Sara Perry
Jeeter Lester ..... John Barton
Ellie May ..... Jane McCloud
Grandma Lester ..... Lillian Ardell
Lov Bensey ..... Kirk Lucas
Henry Peabody ..... Jon Richards
Sister Bessie Rice ..... Vinnie Phillips
Pearl ..... Caroline Reynolds
Captain Tim ..... Charles Rhyner
George Payne ..... Edwin Walter

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance" March Elgar
Overture to "Orpheus in Hades" Offenbach
Waltz No. 13 ..... Brahms-Gericke
"Aida" Fantasia ..... Verdi
The Star-Spangled Banner
Invitation to the Dance Weber-Berlioz
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Roses from the South" Waltzes Strauss
"Brasil" Samba from "Saludos Amigos" Barroso-Gould
Salute to Our Fighting Forces Arr. Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

John Barton Featured At The Plymouth

In the case of a problem play, the only real problem is one for the producer; and that is to secure a good actor for the role around which the problem centers. The solution brilliantly worked itself out in the revival of "Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland, after the novel of Erskine Caldwell, staged by Mr. Kirkland, at the Plymouth Theater last night. It worked itself out, that is to say, in the characterization of landowning Jeeter Lester by John Barton.

Someone may object that "Tobacco Road" is no problem play at all, and rightly; for it is just a piece in which the performers dress in rags and jaggs. They might represent a prosperous element in society instead of a down-and-out one and be costumed accordingly. The problem would still stand, and we should fancy ourselves in the realm of high comedy rather than in that of drama of the folk.

Language elegant or language coarse, there is the leading figure to be impersonated, and it matters little whether the Misanthrope is a creature of a Molière's imagination or of an American fiction writer's. A master at portrayal is wanted in either case, and the requirement was met in the best of shape by Mr. Barton in the work which stands as a classic of the atrical Broadway of the '30's. Here it is surviving into the '40's and coming through depression and war as fresh as on its first evening; and here is Jeeter Lester, as unregenerate and as heroic as ever, a twentieth-century return of Rip Van Winkle.

Mr. Barton was ably supported; could hardly help being. Actors who could not fall into scenic harmony with him would simply be the sort that did not know their trade. There comes near to manifestation a second role of dramatic distinction in Ada Lester, taken by Sara Perry, but only an approach. Everything else must rank as a "part" only; Lov Bensey an interesting one, taken by Kirk Lucas, expert in "situations."

Jeeter Lester, being an old story, and almost a legend, must be pictured like someone whom everybody knows. No place in representation of him for anything explanatory. Nothing wanted but the trend of his talk in the first act—impression, fantasy suffice. But at dramatic turning points in the second act his words break through clear and explicit. Later they retire into indistinctness again and the audience is left to read into the personage its own ideas.

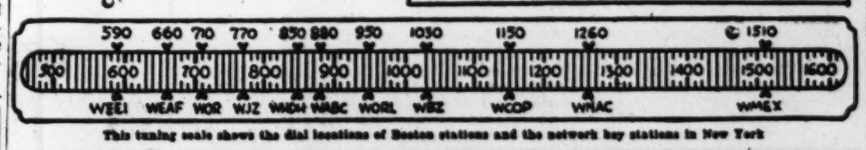
W. P. T.

'Jim Dandy' This Week

William Saroyan's "Jim Dandy" will be presented by Pen, Paint, and Pretzels of Tufts on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings at the Jackson Gymnasium.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE *	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-1200w
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	"The Black Castle"; sk.	Sports program
3:15 C. Pelley; Talk	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Music in Variety	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch; orch.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Music in Variety	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Army Information	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Chas. Spivak's Or
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	J. Neblett; Open House	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:30 "Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45 "Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Maritime Service; dr	Eddy Duchin's Orch
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Howe, me	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Program of Songs	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Review; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; Songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:50 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	'Let Yourself Go'; com-	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy; Milton Berle, ma.	Robert St. John, news	Otto Eaumer, interview	News service
7:30 American Melody	"The Symphonette,' with	Ronald Colman; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Roundtable: "The Future
7:45 Hour; songs; or	M. Piastro, conductor	"Quality Street"	"Strings With Wings"	of Boston in Aviation"
8:00 'Big Town' drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Bingiser, news	News service
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	'Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Bully Dooley's Orch
8:30 Judy Canova Show;	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pack & Pat Time; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45 comedy or; News	guest, Paul Lukas	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Tax program
9:00 Burns and Allen;	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15 George Jessel	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr	'Return of Nick Carter'	"Music Hour"
9:30 Morton Gould-Alec	Les Brown's Orch	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	American Forum of Air	"Music Hour"
9:45 Templeton Show	Overseas ints; Drama	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	Fear Congressmen dis-	"Music Hour"
10:00 Norman Corwin dr.;	Leland Stowe, news	Bob Hope Variety Show	cuss 'The Fourth Term'	News service
10:15 "Tel Aviv"	Gaslight Harmonies	Bob Hope Variety Show	The Hitler Gang'; dr.	"This Is France"
10:30 Bernard M. Baruch	Symphonic Gems	Red Skelton and Co	Musical Roundup	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
10:45 James L. Fly, talk	Symphonic Gems	Red Skelton and Co	Music; Weather	Dick Haymes' Orch
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Dick Stabile's Orch
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Carle Rhodes' Orch	Weather; Bump Hadley	'Arms' Radio Newsreel	Bobby Byrne's Orch
11:30 Romance; drama	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel; "Stafe-	Day's End; music
11:45 Romance; drama	D'Artega Presents; News	Music You Want	nietta"; A Wallenstein	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-1200w
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; Re-
7:45 News; Ridsout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Church in Wildwood	News commentator	Louise Morgan ints.	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Rose Laird; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean..	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Across Caribbean..	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45 Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	Hum and Strum, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15 American Stories	Music; Laraine O'Day	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30 "Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life'; sketch	News; Tune; "Arms"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 Sen. H. K. Wheeler	Breakfast Music	'Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody"; with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Morse Day"; speakers	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wilcott; Trio	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Bonke Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hollywood News; Music	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Or.; pianist	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	"Lifeboat Drill"	American Woman's Jury	Religious program
2:00 Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Millady"	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports.
2:30 Serial drama	"Ladies"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45 Perry Mason"	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports program
3:15 Music; "Parade"	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	News program
3:30 News; Snapshots	Drama: Dept. of Edu-	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Victory Garden	cation: speaker; orch.	"Right to Happiness"	burgh Pirates baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	"Juke Box Serenade";	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	News; Dunham's Or.
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:30 Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Jack Leonard, songs
4:45 "Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	burgh Pirates baseball	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 "Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe, mo	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Arthur Godfrey	Dick Tracy, sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Musical Roundup	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 American Women	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Chick Carter"; sk.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	'Captain Midnight'; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	E. Tyers; Swingcobators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Review; Music with Jessica	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:50 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Gaslight Harmonies	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVES' Parade	Robert St. John, news	Roundtable speakers	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Frank Petty; Four Bells	"Halls of Montezuma";	Irish-American Musical
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	John Barry Comments	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00 Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	"Parade"; Vocal	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band; Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	Bartletts"; drama	garde; H Bosnick's Or	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan, music
9:00 F. Sinatra Show;	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news;	Classical Album; Schu-
9:15 Judy Garland	Network program	guest, Morton Downey	'Return of Nick Carter'	bert's Symphony No.
9:30 Jack Carson Show	Eddy Howard's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy drama;	8 (Unfinished)
9:45 J Wyman; A Hale	Overseas ints.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	'Speak Ever So Gently'	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music;	Leland Stowe, news	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Local sports
10:15 Rob Stella's Music	"Top of the Evening"	Musical Knowledge	"San Quentin on the	Local sports
10:30 Report to Nation;	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Air"; music speaker	Local sports
10:45 Quentin Reynolds	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Carl Rhodes' Orch	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Duke Ellington's Orch
11:30 Johnnie Tourel;	Fishermen's program	Arthur Hopkins Pre-	Glen Gray's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 chorus; orchestra	Dance orchestra; News	sents "Ah, Wilderness"	Glen Gray's Orch.	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN—TWICE DAILY Incl. SUNDAYS
Performances 2:15 & 8:15 P.M.—Doors Open 1 & 7
13 DAYS Beginning TONIGHT at 8:15
(Last Time Sunday Night, June 4)

RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
Presenting The Greatest Performance in the History of THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
PRODUCED BY
ROBERT RINGLING · AUBREY HALEY · Mrs. CHAS. RINGLING
Staged by ROBERT RINGLING
Magnificent NEW Super Spectacles; Fabulous Features and Amazingly Accomplished Acts and Artists in Amplitudinous Abundance!
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00 and $3.60 Including Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Aft'n Except Sat. and Sund.
Entire Upper Balcony UNRES. SEATS SERVED 90c Tax
TICKETS at GARDEN and FILENE'S

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
DOORS ORPHEUM 9:15 A.M. OPEN: STATE 11:15 A.M.
LAST 2 DAYS

PLUS "THE WHISTLER" RICHARD DIX GLORIA STUART J. Carroll Naish

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK FOLLOW THE BOYS
50 STARS! 4 BANDS! 20 SONGS!
Co-hit "The SCARLET CLAW"

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STANDING ROOM ONLY
MARGARET SULLAVAN · ANN SOTHERN
CRY HAVOC
Thurs.: "THE SULLIVANS"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW Ray MILLAND · Ruth HUSSEY · Donald CRISP
'THE UNINVITED'
Plus "SLIGHTLY TERRIFIC"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
BING CROSBY
BARRY FITZGERALD
'GOING MY WAY'

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Review Day Wednesday "BACHELOR MOTHER" and "MR. LUCKY"

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Tickets Purchased for Tonight Must Be Exchanged at Box Office
Thrilling American Musical
"STOVEPIPE HAT" COMPANY OF 100
EVES. (Exc. Sat.) $1.20-$3.00. SAT. EVE. $1.20-$4.20. MATS. 1st Wk. Wed. & Sat., 2nd Wk. Decoration Day & Sat. $1.20-$3.00. PRICES INC. TAX.

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MAIL ORDERS NOW — SEATS THURSDAY
GILBERT MILLER presents (Prior New York)
FOR KEEPS
A New Comedy by F HUGH HERBERT (Author of 'Kiss and Tell')
with FRANK CONROY · PATRICIA KIRKLAND · JULIE WARREN
Evs. $1.20-$3.00. Mats. 1st wk. Decoration Day and Sat. 2nd wk Thurs. & Sat. $1.20-$2.40 (Inc. Tax).

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"458 LAUGHS!"
JOHN GOLDEN'S NEW HIT
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HIT SHOW! HIT PRICES!
Nites 90c to $2.40 Incl. Tax
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Ethel Barrymore THE CORN IS GREEN
Evs. $1.20-$1.80-$2.40. Wed. and Sat. Mats. $1.20-$1.80-$2.40 (Inc. Tax) SEATS NOW

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ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"I Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur — "The Corn Is Green," starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth — "Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Stovepipe Hat," new musical produced by Carl E. Ring. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. 1:50, 5:10, 8:30.

Fenway—"The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 12:40, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8:05.

Kenmore—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Weekend Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina. 11:15 a. m., 3:40, 6:55, 9:30.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 9:45.

Metropolitan — "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 10:30 a. m., 1

Business Women to Study Roles for War and Peace

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Women in a World at War and in Peace" will be the theme of the 23d annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, next week end. The Worcester Club, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary, will be hostess.

Mrs. Eunice S. Harrison of Woodbridge, N. J., National Education Chairman, will be the principal speaker at dinner May 27. As the National Federation's representative on the Board of the Council of Guidance and Personnel Association and as principal of the Middlesex County Girls' Vocational School in Woodbridge, she is well equipped to speak on the current "Challenge to Leadership." Mrs. Harrison has also been an investigator for the National Child Labor Committee in New York and has taught classes of Mexicans in San Diego, Calif.

The convention dinner follows a day of board meetings, committee reports, and elections, broken by a get-acquainted luncheon at noon. The evening will close with the installation of officers, Miss Ida Negus of the New Bedford Club acting as Installation Officer, and a reception and open house in honor of the Worcester Club.

On May 28 there will be a meeting of the new Advisory Council and a post-convention board meeting followed by a program on Postwar Planning conducted by Miss Edith W. Fisher, State Education Chairman and a member of the Boston B. & P. W. Club. Miss Elizabeth M. Curry, First Vice-President, will discuss the program for 1944-45. The convention will close with a luncheon at which Miss Raquel Idelman, Peruvian graduate student at Tufts College, will be the guest speaker.

Women Voters Meetings

Following the State convention last week, several local Leagues of Women Voters are holding annual meetings within the next few days. The Cambridge League is meeting this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Copley Amory, with Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, Director of the School for Overseas Administration at Harvard, as the chief speaker. His topic is "The Cost of a Real Peace."

The Boston League will hold its annual business session tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. at the College Club. At luncheon Prof. Leland M. Goodrich, Director of the World Peace Foundation, will speak on "American Foreign Policy—Our Present Position on World Organization."

The Weston League will hold its meeting and luncheon at the Weston Golf Club tomorrow at 12 noon. Albert E. Irving, Professor of History at Tufts, will discuss "The Probable Role of the United States in the Pacific."

M.W.D.C. Recruits Needed

Training classes for new recruits for the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps will open on June 5 in the South Armory, Irvington Street, Boston. Urgent need is reported for skilled typists, canteeners, firstaiders, and licensed drivers to supplement the work of the Massachusetts State Guard this summer. Here is a vital homefront service that can be performed by women between 16 and 60 who can give a minimum of 24 hours a month.

In addition to instruction in military courtesy and discipline, first aid, gas defense, and close-order drill, new recruits will get some training in all the services—mobile casualty, canteen, motor transport, and communications, including military correspondence and filming. The course will last 10 weeks, meeting from 7 to 10 p. m. every Monday and Wednesday. Those with Red Cross first-aid certificates need not attend the Wednesday classes. Registrations may be made by writing to the Armory or by telephoning Kenmore 1760.

Camp Fire Girls

Boston Camp Fire Girls received certificates of merit yesterday for the purchase of $1,646 worth of War Bonds. The girls earned that sum themselves. Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Honorary President of the Council for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls, presented the certificates to 25 leaders at yesterday's 20th annual luncheon of the Council and the Guardians Association.

Mrs. Saltonstall and J. Halsey Gulick were re-elected Honorary President and Vice-President; Lester W. Dearborn, President; Howard P. Forbes, Treasurer; Miss Marjorie Hurd, Director; and Miss Doris E. V. Foster, Secretary and Executive. New officers include Mrs. Donald J. Hurley of Weston, First Vice-President; Lee A. Court of Canton, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Donald Scott, Cambridge, and Harold Pethrick, Boston, Directors. Twenty-one new Council members were also elected.

Canadian Afternoon

Films of "The New Canada" and "Canada at War" will be shown at the International Institute May 25 at 3 p. m., under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston.

Republican Club to Elect

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will elect new officers May 25. Polls are to be open from 9:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. The annual meeting will be held at 10:30 a. m.

Textile Operators In Fall River Ask NLRB Settlement

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Operators of seven Fall River, Mass., textile mills appealed today to the National Labor Relations Board to settle once and for all a jurisdictional fight between three craft unions and the CI.I.O. Textile Workers Union, which resulted last winter in a prolonged strike and Army seizure of the plants.

Richard K. Hawes, attorney for the mills, said only the Board could solve the problems arising from its certification of the C.I.O. union as the plant-wide bargaining unit, absorbing the three independent craft unions which Hawes said had fought for decades to preserve their "craft integrity."

The employers appealed to the Board from a decision of Regional Director A. Howard Myers in Boston, which rejected the company petition on the ground that the contract with the C. I. O. unit, signed last Dec. 3, would be in effect until Aug. 1, 1945 and could not be upset.

Mr. Hawes cited labor troubles of the past few years resulting from the jurisdictional question and said the agreement was entered into "to achieve certain things and they weren't achieved."

"We ask you to determine what employees the agreements cover so that harmony can be restored," Mr. Hawes said. "We want to run these mills, that's all."

Mr. Hawes asserted that Fall River's reputation, on which its postwar fate might hinge, was being damaged by the constant labor turmoil.

Ambitious Plans For Photographing Second Front Told

Ambitious and comprehensive plans to photograph the second front were disclosed today by Lieut. Col. Geoffrey Keating, M. C., in an interview at the British Consulate.

Colonel Keating, who was chief of a corps of British Army photographers in Italy, is in Boston for the opening of the picture, "Tunisian Victory," at the Normandie Theatre on May 24.

Though he declined to disclose further information about the second front photographic plans, the British officer estimated that there would be at least 250 Allied cameramen on hand to record the event.

Colonel Keating, who covered the landings in Sicily, said there were three outstanding problems in filming the war which consisted of securing sufficient space allotments on assault ships for cameramen, making the camera unit mobile and transmitting film back of the lines to be developed.

Filming on the Anzio beachhead was done so well, he said, that plates of the landing were back in Naples that evening, and pictures being transmitted by radio shortly thereafter.

All films are studied by the High Command and many by the intelligence services while some are sent to training camps to explain certain problems. The British Cabinet often views them for its own information.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, through T8, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

No more red stamps will be validated until June 4.

Cooking fats and oils, and all meats, except beef steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Q8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Next series of five stamps will be validated June 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Picnic Luncheons at Auction

Egan

And Women to Sell Garden Plants Too

Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Jr., left, and Miss Olivia Ames of Chestnut Hill will help auction off picnic lunches at the New England Farm and Garden Association's auction-picnic and plant sale tomorrow. Provided the sun shines, the picnic will be held at 12:30 p. m. in Mrs. George A. Lyon's garden, 209 Newton Street, Brookline, but in case, as most gardeners are fervently hoping, the skies remain overcast—or preferably dripping—the function will take place in Mrs. Lyon's studio. The price of admission to this rollicking affair is a picnic basket with a tag attached, stating the main contents. The auctioneer will be Joseph Lindon Smith, mural painter of Dublin, N. H. Proceeds from the auction and the plant sale which follows will benefit the association's philanthropic shop and other projects. Mrs. Cunningham, a war bride, is the former Jill Storey of Australia.

Kennedy Names Vital Factors In Planning Merchant Marine

A postwar merchant marine "large enough to serve us adequately" starting with a base figure of 10,000,000 tons, was recommended by Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to England, and former chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, in a detailed and factual analysis of the American merchant marine after the war, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, last evening.

Vitally important factors in planning a postwar merchant fleet were cited by Mr. Kennedy, before a National Maritime Day audience that crowded the main ballroom of the hotel. Two leading factors, he said, are the American postwar attitude toward other countries and the speed with which the economic and social life of all countries revives. "Forces have been unleashed," he declared, "which may require years to control.

Premier Josef Stalin of Russia holds the power to aid in molding the future pattern of Europe and Asia, a factor that must be considered in planning a postwar merchant fleet, he said.

Come to Rest

"Let us devoutly hope that the great Russian Juggernaut which has so successfully routed the Nazis will come to rest when the Axis has been soundly beaten," said Mr. Kennedy. "If the Russian land power finishes its magnificent job and then goes home turning swords into plowshares we can be more confident of a firm basis for an enduring peace."

For a time after peace comes the United States should be able to employ most of its vessels, Mr. Kennedy said, but eventually emergency jobs will have been discharged and war-depleted foreign fleets will begin to resemble their former selves. "That might be a very good time to turn over small portions of our fleet to some of the countries which can man them and operate them much more cheaply than we, so these nations can start bringing food and materials to their own peoples. It will give them a chance to get started. The amount of ships required would be very small and the gesture would meet with great favor in these small seafaring nations."

Declaring that "I want no part of a merchant marine maintained merely for sentiment," Mr. Kennedy continued: "After the Army and Navy have taken what ships they want and after we have decided what vessels are required for our merchant marine, we should then negotiate for the transfer of tonnage to foreign countries, considering just what effect the use of these ships by foreign nations will have on our own merchant fleet. After that has been done I have no hesitancy in saying scrap the rest of the fleet."

His Formula

Dislosing the "formula" of his outline of a postwar merchant fleet, Mr. Kennedy said: "If we give away nothing we need for our basic security and to maintain our standards, if we keep nothing we do not need for these, if we help others in every reasonable way to earn and support the blessings that have been ours, and yet treat no other people as mendicants or privileged idlers, or inmates of charitable institutions whom destiny obliges us to finance for the whole world, then we shall lead the nations to enduring peace and prosperity."

The American merchant marine will thrive only under conditions of private ownership and private operation, Mr. Kennedy said. "We will come out of the war with plenty of good, fast ships. We should use them to mold a compact, efficient, competitive fleet in which the operators will have a substantial interest so that they can reasonably expect to make a profit. That kind of a merchant marine will have at least a fighting chance of survival."

Novel Costume Model Show for Public Announced by the French Relief Fund

The public is invited to the novel costume model show to be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel tomorrow afternoon at 4 p. m. under the management of the French Relief Fund and sponsored by the workshops of that Fund, the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, the Belgian Relief Fund and the Norwegian Relief.

Since it has been left to the private agencies to clothe the victims of Nazi occupation, volunteer workers for the past year have been at work on garments for men, women and children.

The national groups making the clothes have cut them in American patterns but have added characteristic touches and made them practical for the recipients. A group of French sailors and members of the Dutch Merchant Marine, who arrived in port last night, will model some of the garments.

An effort has been made to add style and smartness to the clothing, as an aid in building the morale of the depressed Europeans. The minute the invasion starts arrangements will be made for shipment.

Another interesting event tomorrow will be a talk by Prof. André Morize of Harvard University. Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Vice Chairman of the French Relief Fund, will describe the work of the Boston workshops and comment on the models as they are displayed.

Mrs. William D. Sohier will be chairman. Assisting in arrangements will be Mrs. Bjarne Bockmann, Chairman of the workshop of the Norwegian Relief; Mrs. Jacobus Langendoen, chairman of the workshop of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund; and Mrs. George Schmid, Chairman of the workshop of the Belgian Relief Fund.

Junior Red Cross Reports Scheduled

Teacher-sponsors of Junior Red Cross programs in the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's area will meet to report progress and discuss plans tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. in the 17 Gloucester Street headquarters it was announced today.

Sponsors from nearly 100 junior and senior high schools will hear talks by Miss Helen E. Cleaves, Chairman of the Junior Red Cross Committee; Dr. Edward A. Richards, Director of Junior Red Cross for the North Atlantic Area; Wendell Weeks, Brookline High School, and Miss Dorothy Halanan, Robert Gould Shaw School, West Roxbury.

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Paper Salvage Drive Pushed In Boston Area

Paper salvage drives on two fronts in Boston yesterday sent fresh tons of the valuable fighting material on the way to paperboard mills.

In Boston's monthly drive which began yesterday, 171,695 pounds of waste paper and 68,200 pounds of scrap tin were collected, as compared with 164,570 pounds of paper last month and 43,300 pounds of tin.

In the business office cleanout, held in the east side of the wool district, under the sponsorship of the Advertising Club of Boston, thousands of pounds of paper were gathered.

Trucks made collections today in the two South Boston wards and wards 8, 9 and 10 of Roxbury. Tomorrow they will canvass wards 11 and 12 of Roxbury and wards 13 and 14 of Dorchester. On Thursday they will cover wards 15, 16 and 17 of Dorchester and ward 18, comprising Hyde Park and parts of Roslindale and Mattapan.

The city-wide canvass of Boston's 200,000 homes will close Friday when collections will be made in ward 19, Jamaica Plain, and wards 21 and 22, Allston and Brighton. A goal of 1,500,000 pounds of waste paper has been set for the five-day drive by George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director.

James C. Hammond of West Roxbury yesterday was awarded a $25 war bond given by the Boston Salvage Committee for a resident who contributed waste paper during last week's experimental collection in ward 20.

Business office collections will be made tomorrow in the market and wharf sections, and on Thursday in the North Station and Bowdoin Square areas.

Bankers to Scan Postwar Prospects

Bankers of Massachusetts will scan postwar prospects for their business at the Massachusetts Bankers Association's annual convention in the Hotel Statler to be held May 25.

A one-day, streamlined, wartime conference will hear such speakers as Beardsley Ruml, Treasurer of R. H. Macy and Company, New York; Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; Allan M. Pope, President of the First Boston Corporation of New York City, and Walter B. French, Deputy Manager of the American Bankers Association.

At the annual banquet "Colonel" Jack Major, who was recently sent to the South Pacific to help the morale of the soldiers in the camps, will give some first-hand information on what he saw.

Vermont Democrats to Pick State Nominees This Week

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 23—The Democratic State Committee will meet here this week to name a slate of nominees to oppose the Republican candidates in the November election. Although the biennial party convention was held in St. Albans last Thursday, and potential, willing candidates to carry the Democratic standard were thoroughly canvassed, it was left to the State Committee finally to act. The St. Albans convention contented itself with naming a Roosevelt-pledged group of 10 delegates to the Chicago National Convention, indorsed by resolution the acts of the national Administration in toto and then adjourned.

Out of the convention, however, developed the fact that Collector of Internal Revenue Fred C. Martin, called the best vote-getter of the Democratic wheelhorses, would not enter the lists against Republican Senator George D. Aiken. Collector Martin was of the opinion that his duty to the men in service, with another bond drive in the offing, was paramount. His refusal to be nominated, however, tossed the November election in Vermont, into the category of "just another election," with the usual clean sweep for the Republicans.

Democratic leaders say that Harry W. Witters, St. Johnsbury attorney, and former Work Projects Administration for Vermont, will be named by the State Committee as the Democratic choice for United States Senator, opposing the present incumbent, Senator Aiken. Likewise, they indicate that Robert W. Ready of St. Albans will oppose Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) and Mayor John J. Burns of Burlington has been offered the first spot on the State ticket to oppose the successful Republican candidate for Governor.

Mr. Ready ran for Representative in Congress in 1934, when he also opposed Representative Plumley. He polled a substantial vote in that election, but still ran far behind the successful Republican candidate. Mr. Witters has previously been the Democratic nominee for Governor, and other State offices.

With the slate of candidates for State and national offices named by the State Committee, the Democratic primaries on Aug. 8 will be entirely devoid of contest, as usual, and the vote cast will be in the nature of indorsement of the State Committee's selections. Only the fact that it is a national election year, will remove the Democratic primaries from the category of routine.

On the Republican side of the political fence, although there are contests looking for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor nominations, only Asa S. Bloomer of West Rutland, speaker of the House, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has filed officially with the Secretary of State. As June 1 is the deadline for filing, it is probably his opponent for the nomination, Lee R. Emerson of Barton, will act this week.

Similarly, W. Arthur Simpson and Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor, who seek the Republican nomination for Governor, will undoubtedly file before the June 1 deadline is reached.

Vermont to Have Wriston

Henry Merritt Wriston, President of Brown University, will deliver the commencement address at the University of Vermont, Monday, May 29, President John S. Millis, has announced. President Wriston is an authority on diplomatic history. He is special consultant to the Department of State.

Boys Case Off Until June 6

Trial of six boys charged with assault and battery or assault during an anti-Semitic disturbance was postponed until June 6 by Judge Richard M. Walsh in the juvenile session of the Dorchester Municipal Court today. The action was taken at the request of Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for James Brandon, a 17-year-old boy charged with assault. Mr. Callahan was unable to appear.

Another 17-year-old boy is charged with assault and battery as is one of the four juveniles. The other three juveniles are charged with assault.

Judge Walsh granted the request of City Councilor Isadore H. Y. Muchnick and David Lasker, acting for the Good Neighborhood Association of Dorchester, Mattapan, and Hyde Park, that they be allowed to appear as representatives of the Commonwealth at the June trial. Mr. Muchnick and Mr. Lasker appeared for Philip Berger, the complainant, at the original hearing May 9.

In another Dorchester case arising out of an alleged anti-Semitic attack, Judge Walsh disqualified himself from presiding at a hearing to determine the validity of a claim that Chief Probation Officer Reginald Mayer had "shielded from prosecution" the alleged assailants of Dorchester Jewish boys.

Judge Walsh disqualified himself from sitting on the Mayer case because he said he might be assigned to preside at a hearing on complaints against the alleged assailants of the Jewish boys.

The complaint against Mr. Mayer had been made by Jacob Levy, legal adviser of the Dorchester - Hyde Park - Mattapan Good Neighbor Association, after Mr. Mayer had found "no probable cause" to issue formal complaints in connection with an affray on a Dorchester rapid transit train in which three Jewish boys were attacked by a group of approximately 20 other boys.

The hearing was postponed until Thursday pending naming of another Judge.

Auto-Ride Booths Asked by Council

Mayor Tobin was requested yesterday by an order passed in the City Council to direct Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland to construct "pick-up booths" for servicemen at various points on major highways leading out of Boston.

Sponsor of the order was Councilman Daniel F. Sullivan who pointed out that New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have "pick-up stations" for servicemen seeking rides from motorists. Although the Army and Navy frown upon servicemen "thumbing" rides, they have given sanction to the "pick-up booths," Mr. Sullivan told the Council.

A $25,000 appropriation asked by Mayor Tobin for installing additional recreation facilities, including handball and basketball courts on both the City's playgrounds and on some unused City lots was approved by the Council.

State Farmers Found Getting Little U.S. Aid

WALTHAM, Mass., May 23 (AP)—Massachusetts farmers have received "government largess in pretty small doses" under agricultural conservation and parity payment programs, Howard S. Russell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, declared today. Mr. Russell said, in a statement, that publication of a list of payments for 1942 in the Congressional Record indicated that the State's crop growers were "standing solidly on their own feet, and asking favors from none."

Of 18,094 Massachusetts farms which shared in the payments, practically all received them for soil conservation practices only, and most were in small amounts, Mr. Russell added.

He said that about 12,000 got less than $40, and of these, 4,600 received less than $20 each.

"There were 4,800 more who got over $40, but less than $100," he added. "In the brackets beyond $100, the number shrinks rapidly."

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Electric Co-operative Disclaims Politics

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The National Rural Electric Co-operative Association "never was and never will be a political organization," Lieut. (j. g.) Clyde T. Ellis yesterday told a Senate committee investigating the Rural Electrification Administration.

Mr. Ellis, former Executive Manager of the Co-operative, said the record in the investigation is "full of charges and implications that the National Association was set up to be and is a political organization."

"Nothing was further from the minds of those who organized it and who are associated with it," he said.

The committee received conflicting testimony from Mr. Ellis, who is a former Democratic member of the House from Arkansas, and from Edward A. Harris, Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, regarding a so-called "floating memorandum."

The "floating memorandum" has been identified in the hearings by committee counsel Carroll L. Beedy as a statement circulated around the Capitol about a year ago in which, Mr. Beedy said, "very, very rotten, dirty, insinuating charges were made involving Mr. Slattery's (REA Administrator Harry Slattery's) turpitude."

Mr. Harris testified that Mr. Ellis handed him a copy of the memorandum in the Washington office of the Co-operative Association "and told me I could make whatever use of it I wanted but not to quote him on it." Mr. Ellis mentioned the memorandum first, asking Mr. Harris if he had seen it, the reporter said.

Upon his return to the witness stand, Mr. Ellis declared that Mr. Harris "definitely is in error," that Mr. Harris asked him about the memorandum "and he told me he had a copy of the memorandum."

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Sedition Trial Called Sign Of Communism

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—A defense attorney told the mass sedition conspiracy trial jury today that "Communists control the government" and that the United States "is on the verge of becoming a Communist country."

Henry H. Klein, counsel for Eugene N. Sanctuary, said Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter; Sidney Hillman, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, and Harold Laski of London (not otherwise identified by Mr. Klein), were the "chief instruments of Communism in this country."

Describing the trial as the most important in the history of American criminal jurisprudence, Mr. Klein said it was ordered by President Roosevelt "to cover the crimes of government" and was instigated by "so-called professional Jews."

He added that the grand jury which returned the indictment was "dominated" by Chief Prosecutor O. John Rogge, but Trial Judge Edward C. Eicher directed the jury to disregard the remark.

Joseph H. Bilbrey, attorney for Franz K. Ferenz of Los Angeles, said the defendants merely "yielded to the spirit of the times and shot off their bazoos."

The trial was nearing the testimony stage—after more than five weeks.

However, an effort by Prosecutor Rogge to remove from the record various defense remarks which he said were "ridiculous, immaterial, and will have no place in this case" set off a debate which delayed the appearance of the Government's first witness, still not identified.

Yesterday, Justice Eicher rapped out four contempt fines totaling $200 against Mr. Klein, fined one defendant $100, and threatened to impose jail sentences for any other disturbances.

The jurist acted when he was unable to halt a flow of words from the defense section, where 29 persons are being tried on charges of conspiring to undermine the armed forces and promote a Nazi form of government in this country.

Highest Honors Awarded

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Second Lieut. Robert Craig, who acted so his men could be saved, has been awarded posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award.

Protestant Aid

Bishop Edwin F. Lee

Director of Protestant work in behalf of Army and Navy Chaplains.

Chaplaincy Work Placed Under Lee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—The election of Bishop Edwin F. Lee of the Methodist Church as Director of Protestant work in behalf of Army and Navy Chaplains was announced here today at the headquarters of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Working through the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, Bishop Lee will represent 30 Protestant denominations co-operating in all matters affecting the service of the chaplains to the men in the armed forces.

Bishop Lee, who, until the evacuation of Singapore, was the Bishop in charge of the Area of Southeastern Asia, has been released by the Methodist Council of Bishops until the Orient is open again for the resumption of mission work.

According to Dr. William Barrow Pugh, Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, Bishop Lee's duties will include finding additional ministers for the chaplaincy; representing the interests of the chaplains in the government, particularly the War and Navy Departments; maintaining constant contact with the chaplains through correspondence and organizing systematic visitations of all the chaplains by outstanding representatives of the churches, and helping the churches to deal with the problems of returning soldiers and sailors.

A. W. V. S. Aid To Air Forces Nets Honors

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Col. Don L. Hutchins, District Supervisor of the Army Air Forces Matériel Command, eastern procurement district, yesterday presented a certificate of commendation to the motor transport service of the American Women's Voluntary Services for assistance given the A. A. F.

The presentation was made at the third annual convention of the A. W. V. S. Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, National Chairman of the Motor Transport Service, accepted the award. Colonel Hutchins said cities especially high in such service included Boston and Worcester, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Mills said there are 86 A. W. V. S. motor transport services with between 4,000 and 5,000 members in 22 states and added that these services had driven 1,500,000 miles during the past year for the Army and Navy.

Earlier yesterday James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, commenting before the A. W. V. S. on the increasing influence of women in politics and on the social scene, said women should translate their desire for peace into a campaign for greater armed protection of the nation.

"Regardless of how many systems are created and striven for to protect international security," Secretary Forrestal said, "the foundation stone and the keystone of that arch will continue to be, as far as we can see, built around the armed power of this nation."

NLRB Official Admits Flaw In Ward Election Rulings

Continued from Page 1

sented a majority but did not call for an election until May, after Government seizure, Mr. Reilly explained that his Board's rules do not provide for employers petitions except where an employer is faced with conflicting claims by two labor organizations. We could do nothing until the NWLB issued its order, he said, and then because the Company would not comply with the Board's order the case was referred to the President.

Representative Carl T. Curtis (R) of Nebraska, discussing that NLWB order, insisted that while it was true that the company did not comply with it by agreeing to extend the contract, neither did the union live up to its part of the order which specifically ordered it to petition for an election, since that seemed to be the only way to get the election Ward's was demanding. Rather, the union, Mr. Curtis said, petitioned for "re-certification" as the bargaining agent for the Chicago units, not for an election. But Mr. Reilly, while admitting that the union's document was "unusual" and novel, insisted it contained the elements of a petition.

Labor Practices Cited

Mr. Reilly went to some length in enumerating unfair labor practices indulged in by Montgomery Ward in various plants throughout the country to explain labor's hostility to the company. He concluded that this background of unfair labor practices and its non-co-operative attitude toward the NWLB did much to cause the union to strike.

He recited hom at the Kansas City plant the Board had been markedly hostile to union organization and besides attempting to form a company union had threatened to close down; how at the Portland, Ore., plant a system of espionage and the discriminatory discharge had been practiced; how at Saint Paul, Minn., plant the Board found evidence of labor spies and antiunion statements.

Referring again to the meeting at Judge Vinson's office on the 16th, Mr. Reilly assured the Committee there had been no talk of sanctions against Montgomery Ward such as withholding priorities or contracts; that no one had objected to the removal of postal employees, that while there had been talk of seizing the Ward plant since the NWLB had referred the case to the President, no one had discussed how to avoid seizure and that nobody there had urged that an election—which was the bone of contention—be held by some means, thus avoiding seizure.

Hummer Company

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23 (AP)—Normal operations were attained "almost 100 per cent" today at Montgomery Ward's Springfield affiliate, the Hummer Manufacturing Company plant, the Army said as it entered its second day of control.

Work-or-Fight Bill Opposed By A. F. of L. and Trainmen

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Opposition to the work-or-fight bill, under which draft boards could induct for war work 4Fs and men between 18 and 45 who refused to take essential jobs, came yesterday from the American Federation of Labor and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Lewis G. Hines, A. F. of L. legislative representative, called it an attempt to "coerce" workers where no coercion has been shown necessary.

Martin H. Miller, legislative spokesman for the Trainmen's Brotherhood, contended also that "there is no need for civilian conscription" in any form at this stage of the war.

"The great majority of people, when they understand, oppose and resent conscription of civilians who would be driven, like cattle, to the private profit-making industries of the nation," Mr. Miller told the Senate Military Committee.

Conference Needed

He asserted that no "straightforward" attempt had been made to solve manpower shortages in some industries by getting management, labor, and government representatives together around a conference table, and added:

"We are of the opinion that civil conscription in the United States will lead dangerously close to the evils which we war against."

While the pending bill doesn't go as far as universal service, he said it would force men 18 to 45 to take civilian jobs at military pay.

Mr. Hines said the A. F. of L. was against the bill "because we in America have always believed that a free and voluntary service of our people is superior to coercion."

When Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine, co-author of the bill with Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, said the measure was aimed at halting a huge labor turnover in war plants, as well as permitting the drafting of labor where necessary, Mr. Hines asserted that the labor situation had been easing recently as evidenced by mounting unemployment compensation payments.

Statement by Hines

He said the Navy had only recently canceled some major aircraft contracts and declared:

"If the Navy is going to ask for a labor draft law, it ought to explain these contract cancellations."

The Navy Secretary, James V. Forrestal, had indorsed the bill in an earlier hearing, as did Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the committee, said hearings may be concluded Thursday with testimony by Congress of Industrial Organizations and other labor spokesmen, and that the committee probably would act on the bill within two weeks.

Quaker City Plans Americana Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—American history from 1493 to 1793 chronicled in the letters, maps and logs by the men who made it will be on exhibition at the Free Library of Philadelphia in Logan Circle beginning May 25.

From the collections of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and from the archives of the Free Library and its Trustees, books, manuscripts and maps published six centuries ago have been assembled to tell the tale of American heritage through the eyes of the men who discovered and settled the Western Hemisphere.

The collection includes a report Christopher Columbus wrote to the Royal Treasurer of Spain while he was storm-bound in the Azores, and the account of Cartier's second voyage when he ascended the St. Lawrence as far as the present site of Montreal.

Five maps in color published in 1589 include the map of St. Augustine, the first representation of any city in the United States, and the map of New England by John Smith, published four years before the landing of the Pilgrims, yet with the names of Plymouth and Boston on the map. The first book, and only remaining one, to be printed in Pennsylvania, and the earliest Bible in the United States translated into the tongue of the Massachusetts Indians, are displayed.

Men With Unthatched 'Ceilings' Want Ceiling Put on Hair Cuts

Continued from Page 1

ought to establish a flat 35-cent rate for trims for bald-headed men.

The reason Congress did not put ceilings on beauty and barber prices when it passed the Price Control Act was that barber and beauty operators considered they were offering professional personal services. Besides, waves and such were looked upon as luxuries that women would give up if the price went too high.

This theory has been disproved. "Women must have their hairdo's" Mr. Crawford has found. "Ask any woman and you'll see they are a necessity." He pulled out a letter from a Richmond, Ind., widow, who protested against the inroads beauty services were making on her meager income but raised no suggestion that she could go without them.

Raising the question at hearings on OPA extension, Mr. Crawford received the support of Administrator Chester Bowles who since has sent him a proposed amendment extending OPA authority to this field. If Mr. Crawford can't get it into the bill in committee, he intends to pursue the issue on the House floor.

Bargers Mass Forces

Meanwhile, Barbers and cosmetologists are marshaling their forces to fight ceilings. According to Miss Edna L. Emme of St. Louis, Mo., President of the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Association, 93 per cent of the employees of the beauty industry are in small shops having less than eight employees and are not subject to wage stabilization.

To keep operators from drifting off to higher-paying industries, shop owners have had to boost their wages far above normal scales. A price roll-back would make wage raises impossible and mean the closing of many shops, cosmetologists predict.

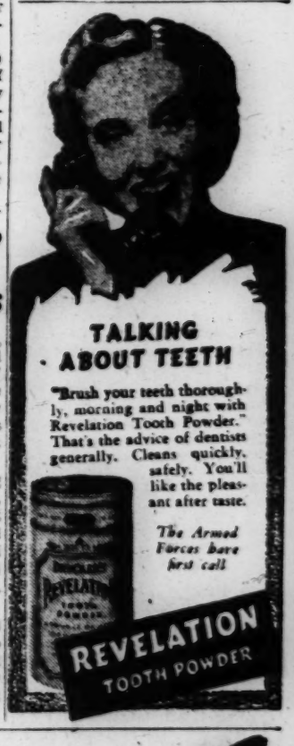
The level at which prices would be frozen would be left to OPA to determine under the proposed amendment, but they probably would vary geographically and from town to city.

Iturbi Resigns as Head Of Rochester Orchestra

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—José Iturbi, Spanish-born conductor and pianist, resigned today as conductor and musical director of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra.

L. Dudley Field, President of the city's Civic Music Association, in announcing the resignation, said Mr. Iturbi's action was prompted by the requirements of current movie contracts.

Mr. Iturbi served as guest conductor of the philharmonic from 1934 to 1936 and, in the succeeding year, took over the post on a permanent basis. Mr. Field said the orchestra, for the coming season, will be led by a group of guest conductors.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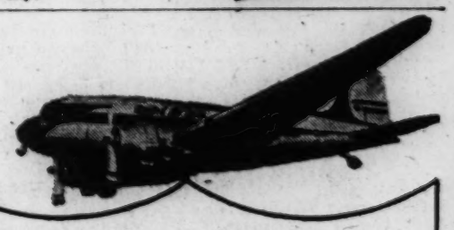

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Water in Panther Valley

... its distribution is a business

"—gentle rain from Heaven... falls alike upon the just and on the unjust". But when the gentle rain is collected from mountain streams, impounded in reservoirs and delivered through aqueducts and pipes to homes and industrial establishments, it becomes a commodity. Its control and distribution are an essential business.

Panther Valley, with its great anthracite mines and breakers and its fifty thousand people, is fortunate in being close to one of the greatest natural water-sheds in the eastern states. The high plateaus, wooded slopes and valleys of the Pocono Mountains have an abundant rainfall and are capable of supplying pure water for a population of millions.

Only a very small proportion of this water is impounded, yet the Panther Valley Water Company has four large and five small reservoirs with a storage capacity of more than four and one-half billion gallons. Water supplied to customers in 1943 totaled 5,339,570,000 gallons of which nine-tenths went to such industrial users as Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Lehigh Navigation Coal Company, and Lehigh & New England Railroad. The remainder was delivered to homes in the Panther Valley communities of Lansford, Coaldale, Nesquehoning, Hometown, New Columbus, Hauto and Andrewsville.

Plenty of pure water for washing coal is one of the reasons for the fine condition in which "Old Company's Lehigh" anthracite is marketed. Pure water contributes also to the splendid health record of the communities which draw their supplies from this mountain source.

The Panther Valley Water Company and the Summit Hill Water Company which also obtains its supplies from mountain springs, are wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. They are two of a group of enterprises so owned which are notable for efficient and useful service to the public.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH

Allies Launch New Attack at Anzio While Planes Batter Reich Day and Night

Continued from Page 1

the blow since Gen. Sir Harold Alexander launched his offensive on May 11 in the south.

Trained especially with tanks for the past month, the doubhboys swarmed across the flat, green no-man's land in the wake of Sherman tanks, their guns blasting tino German foxholes and weapon pits at point-blank range.

A wide belt of mines protected the approaches to the enemy's strong points. The Germans had dug at least three defense lines south of Cisterna.

Despite scattered clouds and low mist which combined with smoke from guns and chemical machines to reduce the visibility to less than a mile, Allied planes flew in at almost strafing level to bomb the entrenched enemy.

Simultaneous with the Anzio assault, the Eighth Army drive against the Hitler Line from the East, opening a new phase of the Battle in Italy to crush the German armies.

At the same time, other Fifth Army forces hammered upon Nazi defenses on the coastal sector —only 22 miles below the beachhead.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark personally directed the assault as the beachhead force, swollen by reinforcements, struck as though in an explosion of the tightly hemmed mass of military strength.

Berlin declared Pico—pivot stronghold in the center of the main front—had been evacuated.

Between 500 and 700 heavy bombers and many other planes hammered at German troops and tanks and targets within a 50-mile radius of Rome in a thunderous spearhead for the beachhead offensive.

Allied troops, fighting against German reinforcements hastily flung into battle, have struck deeper into the Germans' mountain barrier only 22 miles from the Anzio beachhead, seizing more mountain heights northeast of Terracina, it was announced at Allied Headquarters in Naples.

Allied Headquarters declared the Germans have thrown their full reserve strength south of Rome into the Hitler-Line battle, and the Allied main and beachhead armies are engaging 17 Nazi divisions, some of them already badly mauled.

Besides the Fifth Army advances northeast of Terracina, the Eighth Army penetrated Nazi defenses farther northeast in the Liri Valley.

Berlin declared the Germans had evacuated Pico, stronghold in the center of the Hitler Line, but Allied Headquarters said the enemy still was clinging to strong points inside the town, while Eighth Army troops, including Poles, were on three sides of this strong natural position. Street fighting was said to be raging in some parts of the town.

While American patrols which entered Terracina May 22 later withdrew, other American units advanced on Monte Croce, an important hill overlooking the town.

Americans also have occupied or are in the process of occupying various other high points in the mountain mass running inland from Terracina. These include Monte Capiccio, Monte Autone, Monte Calvo, and Monte Marino.

Other units were ascending the southern slopes of Monte Dellafate, 3,000-foot-high feature towering above the other hills and had taken Colle Cima Delmonte, 2,500 feet high, which commands the Fondi-Vallecorsa road.

In the San Leucio-Pico area, the Germans counter-attacked with a large number of tanks, forcing slight withdrawals of the flanks of the American and French forces there. They did not succeed in penetrating Allied lines, however, and the summit of Monte San Leucio remains in Allied hands.

Air Over Europe:

U. S. Air Armada Hits Continent

An aerial armada of up to 750 United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators escorted by more than 1,000 fighters smashed at airfields and rail yards in France and undisclosed objectives in Western Germany.

This daylight blow—continuing into the fifth straight day the renewed Allied aerial offensive cracking Hitler's western defenses —came after more than 1,000 British night bombers had rained an estimated 3,360 short tons of explosives on Dortmund and Brunswick in Germany and four other continental objectives.

Thirty-five RAF planes were missing from the night operations, and at least two enemy fighters were destroyed, the British Air Ministry said.

The first crack of dawn brought out the day attackers. While American heavy bombers were unloading their cargoes on a wide assortment of installations figuring importantly in the Germans' plans to combat the impending invasion, many of the Mustangs, Lightnings, and Thunderbolts in the unusually strong fighter escort probably swooped low to shoot up other objectives.

Still other fighters—RAF Mustangs—carried out supporting sweeps ranging over miles of enemy-held territory to strafe targets of opportunity in a continuation of the new phase of the western air war carried out by low-flying American and British fighter planes.

Counted together, the night and day assaults saw approximately 3,000 Allied planes roar out from British bases and hurl an estimated 5,000 short tons of bombs on continental targets.

Nazi Says Denmark Logical Landing Point

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, May 23

Denmark is the most logical landing point for Allied troops to strike in their impending invasion of Western Europe because it would provide a bridge for operations directly against Germany, the Nazi military writer, Heinz Bongarz, declared May 22 in an article in the Bruesseler Zeitung.

A successful landing in Denmark would entail serious political consequences, however, the writer said, since it would "isolate Scandinavia from Northern Europe."

Invasion:

Britain Cancels Additional Trains

While the German-controlled Paris Radio admitted that attacks by British-American Air Forces, destroying rolling stock and stations, and the derailing of trains by saboteurs were "systematically paralyzing transport," new invasion tenseness gripped troop-packed Britain as further drastic cuts in main-line passenger train schedules left thousands of civilians stranded in stations.

Train timetables throughout the country were put on a virtual day-to-day basis. Troops were given priority on trains still running. Farewells between soldiers and their wives and sweethearts were more poignant than ever before.

At some stations as many as 50 trains were canceled without forewarning—some on busy suburban routes. "We are in the hands of the authorities," was the only explanation officials at one London station would give.

The appearance of German air scouts over Britain apparently seeking to spot military preparations, added to the sense of invasion imminency. Six enemy planes were brought down.

Russia:

Sporadic Fighting Waged on Dnestr

Small-scale German reconnaissance attacks in the area of Tiraspol in the lower Dnestr River Valley were reported by Moscow as a lull continued along the rest of the long Eastern Front—a lull which military commentators on both sides predicted would end soon.

Nazi attacks May 22 along the Dnestr battle line were repulsed and 300 Germans were killed in the sporadic fighting, said a Russian communiqué radiocast by Moscow.

There were no essential changes along the entire land front, the war bulletin said, but declared 23 Nazi planes were destroyed during the past two days in air combats or by antiaircraft fire.

A German commentator, Ernst von Hammer, declared meantime in a Berlin radiocast that major Soviet offensives "are imminent" in the lower Dnestr and middle Siret sectors. He said the Russians were bringing up motorized and armored formations to the lines in those areas "day and night."

A Soviet military commentator, Col. P. P. Voronin, said in a Moscow radiocast that the Germans were bringing up reinforcements along the front. He predicted land fighting soon.

Marcus Island:

Report of Raid Is Unconfirmed

Radio reports from Tokyo that an American air and sea task force raided Marcus Island, halfway between the Japanese Capital and the Marshalls, over the week end have not yet been confirmed by American sources.

According to latest Tokyo radiocasts, the attack consisted of seven raids and was carried out by 132 carrier-based United States planes. The radiocasts said the Americans used "decoying tactics," explaining that the United States Navy sends out two naval forces against an objective, one to lure defending aircraft away from a base, the other to strike.

Burma:

Chinese Cut Off Burma Road Base

The Chinese High Command announced that Chinese forces striking for the Burma border from the Salween River have cut the old Burma Road at Chefang, only 28 miles from the Burma frontier.

The Chinese victory isolated the main enemy Burma Road base at Lunling, 35 miles to the Northeast, by cutting its supply route from Mandalay. The communiqué said the Japanese garrison at Chefang was encircled and wiped out by the advancing Chinese.

These forces driving westward across Yunnan Province in Western China now stand less than 100 air-line miles from American and Chinese forces in North Burma engaging the Japanese in hand-to-hand combat for Myitkyina.

Heavy rains are continuing to delay operations around Myitkyina.

A communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said, "the slow work of eliminating savagely resisting pockets of Japanese, who evidently are prepared to die in their dugouts and behind log entrenchments, continues."

China:

Japanese Capture Of Lushih Disclosed

The Chinese High Command has acknowledged the fall of Lushih, Honan Province city only 18 miles from the Shensi border, as Japanese forces appeared to be gathering either for a drive on Tungkwan, gateway to Northwestern China, or to attempt to flank and cut off Chinese troops stationed in the area.

South Pacific:

Wakde Base Widens U. S. Bomber Range

American activation of Wakde's airfield brought all New Guinea within range of fighter-escorted Allied bombers and presaged deeper aerial inroads on the Dutch East Indies—even air penetration of the Philippines.

But while Gen. Douglas MacArthur's planes took off and landed on the strategic island strip, Japanese blocked the advance of the American Sixth Army against two other important airfields on the near-by Dutch New Guinea mainland.

General MacArthur disclosed that Admiral William F. Halsey, Allied South Pacific chief, has conferred in Australia with Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, United States Seventh Fleet commander who directed the naval support for the Hollandia invasion. Admiral Talsey recently met with Admiral Ernest J. King, United States naval commander in chief, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Pacific Fleet commander, in San Francisco.

Nazis Put 'Sea Devil' on Rails

A UNITED STATES FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, May 23 (AP) —The Germans' latest wrinkle in air defense is antiaircraft guns mounted in freight cars whose sides fold down when train-strafing planes approach.

Lieut. John B. Westwood of Lewis, Kan., a Thunderbolt pilot, told of attacking a six-car train northwest of Paris. As he approached, the right-hand side of the third boxcar folded down, uncovering four 20-millimeter antiaircraft guns that immediately opened fire.

They hit Lieutenant Westwood's plane in the tail and engine cowling, but he returned to base with three cylinders missing and holes in the tail. It all happened so quickly, he added, he didn't have time to see whether his own bullets damaged the boxcar.

The Germans appear to be applying to land operations the same principle employed so successfully in World War I by Count Felix von Luckner, the widely known German "Sea Devil."

The 1916, Count Luckner's Seeadler, an American-built ship of 2,800 tons with a crew of 68 and two 105-mm. guns, suddenly appeared in the Pacific disguished as a lumber schooner. When an unsuspecting Allied merchant vessel approached, the "lumber schooner's" sides would suddenly swing open disclosing the Seeadler's formidable armament.

[The Seeadler was credited with sinking at least 25 merchantmen before it was wrecked in a squall in the South Seas.]

Police End Jaunt Of Plateless 'Meteor'

LANCASTER, Pa., (AP) — Police here abruptly ended a 1,200-mile jaunt of a merchant seaman in a strange vehicle with a torpedo snout, one center headlight, airplane cockpit, belching flames from two exhaust pipes but without license plates.

The owner, who told police he traveled from New York to Detroit and then here without being stopped, must get a tow or have his vehicle licensed before he can drive it to Philadelphia, 70 miles away.

More for Your Money

Boeing Reports to You on 1943

★ New Record Production of B-17 Flying Fortresses
★ First Deliveries of Boeing B-29 Superfortresses
★ New Low Costs on Four-Engine Bomber Construction
★ New Low Record in Man Hours of Work per Airplane
★ New High Efficiency Record in Pounds of Airplane Produced per Square Foot of Direct Factory Floor Space
★ Low Net Earnings and High Gross Sales

More for *your* money? Yes, *yours*, for you are Boeing's only customer. Everything Boeing makes goes to your fighting forces. Your dollars, paid through Federal taxes and your purchase of War Bonds, put Boeing Flying Fortresses, Boeing Superfortresses and Boeing Kaydet Trainers into the hands of incomparable American fliers who fight your fight to victory.

1943 Boeing deliveries of Flying Fortresses were nearly *twice* those of 1942, *sixteen* times those of 1941. (And accelerated production continued. In 1944 – January was double that of a year ago – March was 34% better than January and nearly 25% higher than February.)

First deliveries of the Boeing B-29 Superfortresses were made in 1943. No other airplane has been assigned as important a responsibility for the future conduct of the war. The B-29, like the B-17, is Boeing-engineered, Boeing-designed — a Boeing-developed bomber.

At the same time, costs of manufacturing were so reduced that Boeing Flying Fortresses cost your government substantially less per airplane in 1943 than ever before. These economies were made possible by attaining the highest efficiency in the use of manpower, equipment and factory floor space.

The efficiency of Boeing's manpower utilization is illustrated by the production of Flying Fortresses in its Seattle plant. In Chart A, Boeing shows an average of 1.1 pounds of completed airplane per man hour. The heavy bomber plant with the next best record averaged .9 pounds of airplane per man hour. The average of the leading seven plants building heavy bombers in 1943 was .5 pounds, and that for the entire industry, including all types of airplanes, .3 pounds.

(In 1944, even greater efficiency was achieved. In March of this year, Boeing set a new high record of 1.7 pounds of airplane produced per man hour.)

Many things contributed to this efficiency. First of all, tribute must be paid to those deserving men and women whose skills and enterprise are the basic tools of all Boeing production.

Important, too, is a concerted, continuous program of simplification of the individual job to be done. Building Flying Fortresses is a complicated procedure, yet much of the complexity has been overcome by simplification of design, the development of ingenious new tooling methods, and by breaking down complex operations so that they could be handled by inexperienced or quickly trained men and women. (More than 50% of Boeing factory workers are women.)

CHART A. *Efficiency in use of manpower. 1943 average of pounds of airplane produced per man hour.*

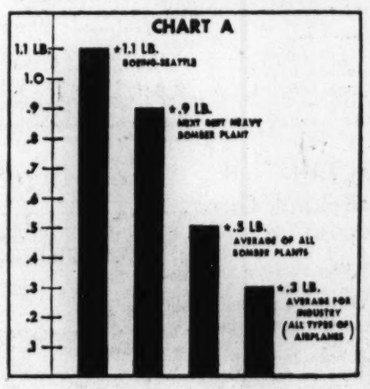
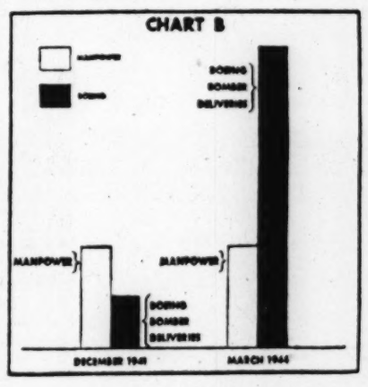


CHART A
1.1 LB.
+1.1 LB. BOEING-SEATTLE
+.9 LB. NEXT BEST HEAVY BOMBER PLANT
+.5 LB. AVERAGE OF ALL BOMBER PLANTS
+.3 LB. AVERAGE FOR INDUSTRY (ALL TYPES OF) AIRPLANES

CHART B. *Comparison of Boeing Fortress deliveries and manpower.*



As shown in Chart B, Boeing in March, 1944, had approximately the same number of workers as in December, 1941. Yet the production was *six* times as great. Present man hours required to build a B-17 G Flying Fortress, the latest model, are less than 10% of the man hours required for the construction of the first B-17 E Flying Fortress, the model in production at the beginning of the war. This is particularly noteworthy since the B-17 G is a considerably heavier airplane with many new installations not included in the B-17 E.

Boeing's comparative record in the effective use of floor area is shown in Chart C. The Boeing average of 3.23 pounds of airplane produced monthly per square foot of direct factory floor area is far above the aircraft industry average of 1.3 pounds, and considerably higher than the 2.5 showing of the next best heavy bomber plant.

By the combination of these factors, then, Boeing was enabled to give you "more for your money" in the Flying Fortresses your government bought in 1943.

Boeing received a total of $493,376,202 in 1943 for the various airplane products it built.

56% of the gross receipts went to vendors and sub-contractors, most of them small businesses. They supplied Boeing with materials and parts used in production and required for the repair and maintenance of equipment and buildings.

Wages and salaries took the next largest part. The average income for employees in 1943 was $2720. In 1943, this amounted to 34% of Boeing's gross receipts, not including the salaries of officers of the company, which amounted to 4/100 of 1%.

Boeing returned $34,128,005, or 6.91%, as taxes to Federal, State and Local governments.

Insurance premiums, water and light and other utilities, professional fees, advertising and similar services accounted for 1.23%.

48/100 of 1% was set aside for wearout and amortization of equipment and facilities.

43/100 of 1% was reserved as a provision to cover indeterminate expenses resulting from wartime conditions.

47/100 of 1% was reinvested in Boeing's business.

44/100 of 1% of the gross receipts was distributed as a dividend to Boeing's 18,936 stockholders. The average dividend per stockholder was $114.32, at the rate of $2 per share of stock.

Here, then, is a recapitulation of the distribution of the $493,376,202 received for Boeing products during 1943:

Vendors and Sub-contractors	56.13%
Wages and Salaries (excepting officers)	33.85%
Federal, State and Local Taxes	6.91%
Insurance, Rent, Utilities, Advertising, etc.	1.23%
Wearout and Amortization	.48%
Provision for Indeterminate Expenses	.43%
Reinvested	.47%
Dividends to Stockholders	.44%
Officers' Salaries	.04%
	100%

CHART C. *Efficiency in use of facilities. 1943 average of pounds of airplane produced monthly per square foot of direct factory floor area.*

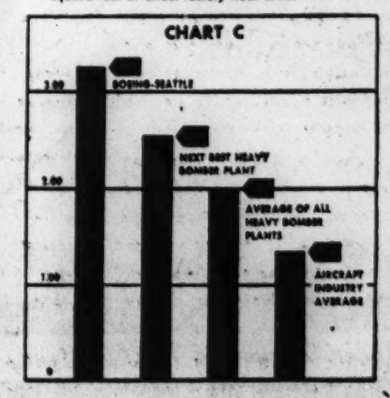


CHART D. *Comparative sales and net earnings.*

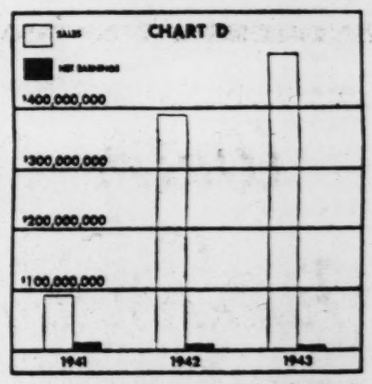


Chart D compares the total sales of the company with its net earnings for the years 1941, 1942, 1943. While sales increased from $97,496,016 in 1941 to $493,376,202 in 1943, net earnings decreased from $6,113,000 in 1941 to $4,482,870 in 1943. Net earnings for 1943, after provision for taxes and reserves, are only 91/100 of 1% of the gross sales for the year.

During the year, in its efforts to continue the advancement of aeronautics, Boeing designed and erected, completely at company expense, a modern and highly advanced wind tunnel and aerodynamic laboratory. (The tunnel, constituting the fastest large-dimension wind tunnel yet built, was dedicated in April, 1944.)

Boeing is rounding out a full program of employee services from transportation to banking and shopping aids. The program includes a new cafeteria and in-plant hot food facilities being built entirely at company expense.

The Boeing engineering staff consists of more than 3000, and is one of the largest in the aircraft industry. This large staff is continuously employed in developing improvements on the Flying Fortress and Superfortress, carrying on the development of several experimental designs of advanced character, and supplying engineering information to the other companies building the Boeing Flying Fortress and Superfortress.

The success of the Boeing Flying Fortress, in all theaters of the war where it has been used, has demonstrated the soundness of Boeing design and engineering.

• • •

To the courageous American airmen, wherever they may be, the men and women of Boeing send this message: "We are building you the best airplanes we know how to build, and we are building them as fast as possible."

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★BUY WAR BONDS—TO HAVE AND TO HOLD.

Nazis Fear Revolt by French When Allied Invasion Opens

Continued from Page 1

an uprising timed to coincide with the Allied attack on the Continent.

Thousands of such workers have been sent outside France by Herr Sauckel and his organization.

Most of those drafted this year have been sent to Austria, but it is understood that smaller numbers have been scattered in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and even, according to unconfirmed reports, along the Russian frontier. By far the main bulk of French workers, however, remain in Austria or Germany itself.

There is a well-established system in France now, operated by the French Underground resistance movement, to assist workers who are called up for deportation to escape a call-up.

Many of them go into the maquis, joining bands of French guerrillas who are outside in the mountainous districts.

Others leave their homes and go to live with friends and relatives in the country. Once called up, of course, they are obliged to leave their ordinary residence and probably also procure false identity papers and ration cards.

With food already short this is no easy matter, but the solidarity of practically the entire French population against the Nazis and Vichy collaborationists makes it possible for many more to escape than actually fall into the Nazis' clutches.

The view in French quarters in London is that on condition that the Allied liberation assault is not too long delayed, efforts of the Germans to prevent an outbreak of organized resistance by deporting a large number of workers won't succeed.

More Firms Face Black List

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The Government's Blacklist Control Committee studied the records of dozens of Swedish firms and businessmen today with a prospect of adding new names to the list, as American negotiators in the Scandinavian country pressed for a halt on all ball-bearing shipments from Sweden to Germany.

The State Department announced last night the addition of 38 Swedish firms or individuals to the proclaimed list to be issued on June 2. The announcement added significantly, "The names of other firms are currently under consideration for inclusion."

The 38 listed in the latest addition were for the most part shipping firms, jewelers and a variety of other businesses.

The most extraordinary thing about publication of the names at this time is the fact that usually they are given out only at the time the blacklist supplement is formally issued.

The cause of advance issuance was described by officials of the Committee as being the great public interest which has been aroused in the negotiations with Sweden over ball bearings.

Apparently, there was some desire to offset any evidences of a soft policy which might have been gleaned from announcement earlier yesterday of a list of 11 Swedish companies with their affiliates in this country which were specifically described as not under consideration for blacklisting.

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Drug Control Urged In Liberated Europe

LONDON, May 23 (Reuter)—Foreseeing danger of a great increase in illicit traffic in opium, cocaine, and other narcotics in Europe during and following liberation, the Permanent Central Opium Board submitted proposals recently for fighting the drug menace during Allied military control of the occupied countries.

In a report which warned that "there are already indications that the illicit trafficker is very much alive," the Board recommended that all existing stocks, special licenses, new production, and all import and export of the drugs be placed under control of occupying authorities, and that the "situation should be taken in hand at the earliest possible moment."

Mother of General Spaatz Receives Degree for Him

READING, Pa., May 23 (AP)—Mrs. C. B. Spatz, mother of Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Commander of United States strategic air forces in Europe, received the honorary degree of Doctors of Laws in her son's behalf May 21 at Albright College's 85th annual commencement program here.

Dr. H. V. Masters, President of the College, presented the degree to Mrs. Spatz, who resides in Boyertown, Pa. General Spaatz is a native of Berks County, Pa., in which Albright is located.

Yugoslavia Comes Next on Agenda of Allied Unity

Success of conference on Greek unity held up to Slavs—Pressure put on King Peter to act.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 23—Events of the past few days clearly indicate British-Russian co-operation for the purpose of replacing the existing chaos among the Balkan Allies with unity for the task of winning the war and preparing for postwar reconstruction.

Success of the Lebanon conference in producing Greek unity on the basis of "one government, one army, one people," though it doesn't naturally imply that the future road will be smooth, does indicate that the Greeks are heading in the right direction.

This achievement, it is clear from the Lebanon conference message to Prime Minister Churchill, results from British insistence upon the necessity for agreement among warring factions whose dissensions only serve to benefit the Germans.

It is also no secret that for some weeks past British authorities have been exerting all possible friendly pressure upon King Peter and Yugoslav politicians here in London, urging them to reach a common understanding, first among themselves, and then with the forces within Yugoslavia before it is too late. These conferences are still continuing but it is confidently hoped that some compromise may be reached before Mr. Churchill makes his foreign policy speech tomorrow.

Issue Brought to Head

The chaos in Yugoslav affairs has been due to basic differences, first between the Serbs and Croats, both inside the country and in exile, and, second, between Marshal Josip Broz's [Tito] Partisans and Gen. Draja Mihailovic's Chetniks.

The issue is brought to a head by the presence of Marshal Tito's military mission here in London and by the urgent need of Yugoslav unity before the final assault on Hitler's European fortress.

It is generally realized that the time for finding a working compromise between the Tito movement and the Yugoslav politicians has been too long delayed. King Peter's dismissal of General Mihailovic as War Minister in the Yugoslav Government in Exile is one step in that direction. Apparently with British backing, King Peter, on May 19, dismissed the Cabinet of Bozhidar Puric, in which General Mihailovic was War Minister, and directed Dr. Ivan Subasic, former Governor of Croatia, to undertake the task of forming a coalition cabinet.

It has been suggested by those who understand the issues involved in the complicated Yugoslav problem that a solution might lie in the following steps: dissolution of the Puric government; formation of a new government consisting of political representatives of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, as well as of the Partisan organization of Marshal Tito and possibly the Chetniks of General Mihailovic; and ousting of General Mihailovic as War Minister.

Two of those steps have been taken already in one stride—the dismissal of the Puric Cabinet which automatically eliminates General Mihailovic as War Minister. The next, and by no means simple task, is the formation of a representative coalition Cabinet.

Serb politicians here, in view of their information from within Serbia, are not prepared, however, to act upon allegations of treachery made against General Mihailovic by the Tito representatives—certainly not until he has the opportunity of answering for himself.

Simultaneously, however, the military situation within Yugoslavia itself is such that the only solution appears to be to acknowledge Marshal Tito as Commander in charge of military operations within his area, and General Mihailovic as Commander in his area.

Both, it is thought, should be under control of the British and the American and possibly the Russian military missions, these latter to determine their spheres of activity.

Winning War First

The policy of the new Exiled Government must concentrate upon Yugoslav unity for winning the war, leaving the issues between the Serbs and Croats for settlement at the end of the war. It is believed that the question of the return of King Peter to Yugoslavia should be left for decision by a plebiscite at the end of the war, as in the case of King George II of Greece.

Obviously a number of criticisms could be leveled at such proposals, but these seem to be the only lines upon which at this eleventh hour some working compromise is possible.

Another point worth mentioning is the fact that the former Yugoslav Cabinets here in exile has been far too unwieldy. A council consisting of five or six members should be sufficient. The obvious choice as head of it is the former Premier Slobodan Jovanovic who is a Serb, or failing him, Ivan Subashic, former Ban of Croatia, who arrived here from the United States some weeks ago for discussions with King Peter.

Little News From Bulgaria

Adoption and success of such proposals naturally call for far greater determination on part of the Yugoslav politicians here than they have hitherto shown and, also, if adopted, some understanding also among the young men around Marshal Tito.

The Partisan movement has two representatives in London just now on a military mission and if they are considered unsuitable for political representation, there still remains General Smodlaka, Marshal Tito's Commissar for Political Affairs, who has been for some months at Bari in Italy and could easily be brought here.

There has been little solid news from Bulgaria during the past week. The Sofia Government is in a chaotic state and the country's value to Germany as an ally has considerably weakened. On the other hand, the German grip on Bulgaria is far too tight to expect any breakaway, especially in view of the great differences of opinion among the Cabinet, and the general pro-Russian feelings of the majority of the population.

Warning by U. S. S. R.

The sharpest warning to Bulgaria yet issued by the U. S. S. R. appeared recently in War and the Working Class in which it was asserted that the Sofia Government had "created insupportable conditions for the stay of Soviet representatives in that country."

The article also warned Sofia leaders that the double game of trying to gain the best of both worlds by helping Germany while simultaneously trying to continue diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. wouldn't lead anywhere.

War and the Working Class, though not necessarily expressing the Kremlin views, certainly doesn't deviate far from official policy.

And the Russians made it clear that they are concerned about the transformation of Bulgarian Black Sea ports into German bases against Russia, as well as about the transfer of German and Rumanian troops and munitions along the Danube to the southern section of the Eastern Front.

Associated Press

Lines of Demarcation in Yugoslavia

Yugoslav territory claimed by Partisans, commanded by Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), and area of influence of Gen. Draja Mihailovic shown here as outlined by Yugoslav sources in London, May 19.

Nazis Fail in Getting French To Shift to German Soil

Continued from Page 1

ganized to carry out efficient sabotage. Among them are many members of the French Underground movement who were drafted for labor service, some of them having even volunteered for this service in order to disrupt the German war-machine in its very center.

Perhaps still more important than these acts of systematic sabotage has been the information on German war production which the workers have been able to give to the Allies. "French workers in German war factories have been permitted to return to their homes from time to time because of fatalities in their families. Most of them had made accurate plans of various armament plans and lists on the variety and extent of their production.

These plans were handed over to organizations inside France and were eventually passed to the Allied Intelligence Service. It has been established that several—well hidden—Berlin factories were destroyed as a result of information given away by foreign workers. On several occasions, shortly before the arrival of Allied planes, foreign workers started fires "by mistake," thus guiding Allied bombers to the target.

"The daily announcements about sentences passed on foreign workers in Germany," the Swedish correspondent concludes, "speak a quite clear language and in a way constitute the foreign partisan army's communiqués from inside Germany."

Leaves Canceled

These reports on growing spy activities in German war plants explain—at least partly—recent orders issued by Nazi authorities and the canceling of all leaves for foreign workers. Warnings against Allied spying have become one of the main characteristics of Nazi home-front propaganda.

Although the Nazis are well aware of the less and less concealed ill will and enmity on the part of their "foreign guests," they have not yet given up all hope of "sugarcoating" the hardships of slave labor and to win over part of the workers to the cause of "European defense."

The German radio in special radiocasts to foreign workers has stressed that they as well as their German comrades are members of "a single European working community" and that the "new order" assures foreign workers of the same rights as those enjoyed by Germans "with only slight differences due to the national customs and the special circumstances of the foreigners."

Reprisals Feared

The chances that foreign workers will be taken by these reassurances are only very slight. Working conditions for foreign labor in Germany are appalling and only fear of repression prevents the workers from revolting.

Despite the Gestapo terror, strikes have become more frequent in recent weeks.

While promising to the foreign workers the protection of the German Labor Ministry, the German authorities declared that workers over 16 years could not be compelled to work more than 60 hours a week, that is 10 hours daily. This limitation, moreover appears to be rather theoretical because the Nazis, at the same time, stated that the foreign workers, after having completed their work, were entitled to a daily rest of merely 10 hours, which indicates a 14-hour working day.

Mrs. Roosevelt Blames Society for Army Rejects

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the National Congress of Parents and Teachers last night the large number of men found unfit for military service because of illiteracy and physical defects was "an indictment of our homes, churches, schools, government—local, state, and national."

U. S. Army Lifts Veil On New Ackack Gun

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 23 (AP)—The Army removed the veil of secrecy May 20 from another weapon—a rapid-fire, 20-ton mobile antiaircraft gun which hurls 4.7-inch shells more than 11 miles into the air.

The gun has been in production many months at the Grand Rapids stamping plant of General Motors Corporation. E. F. Fisher, general manager of GM's Fisher Body Division, was authorized to reveal some of the gun's details.

An automatic loader and rammer permits a high rate of fire. The huge gun is so well balanced that it can be swung into position with remarkable ease, either manually or by remote control. Its automatic fuse setter likewise can be operated by remote control.

Mr. Fisher said the gun would be publicly exhibited and demonstrated by the War Department this week at Washington.

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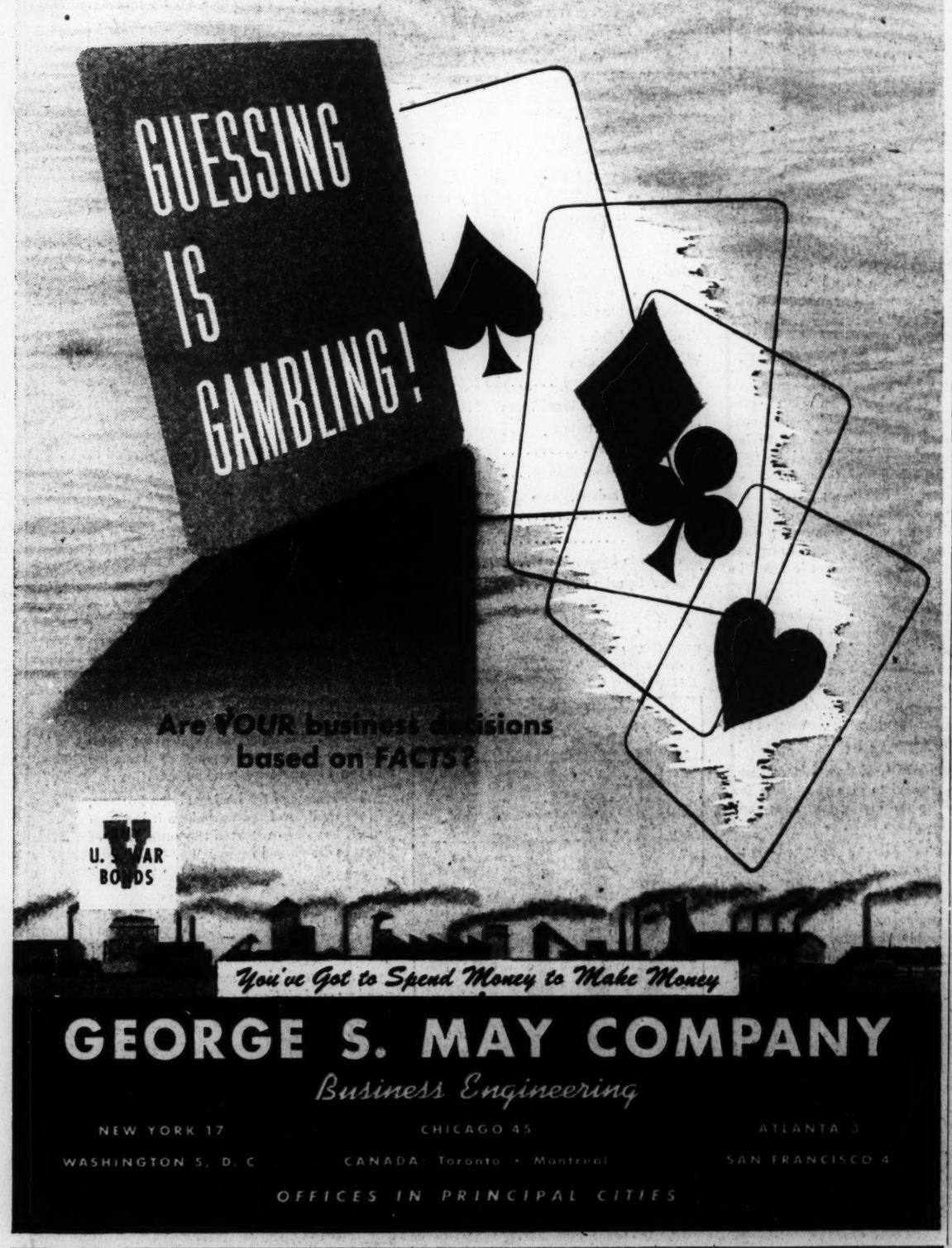


Bombers Pace Allied Drive At Anzio Sector

Continued from Page 1

in the battle area in close support of ground forces.

Defying bad weather, the heavies went after Nazi troop concentrations, military installations of various kinds, harbors, highways, and railroads all the way across Italy from the West Coast to the East and as far north as La Spezia and Rimini.

While the heavies thus ranged deep behind the Nazi front, fighter bombers and fighters from the Allied Tactical Air Forces flew hundreds of sorties through the overcast sky to bomb and shoot up highways and road traffic and locomotives in forward areas.

Medium bombers went out, too, and at a town called Cave some 20 miles east of Rome blew so much bomb wreckage on the narrow road approaches to a small bridge that this bottleneck is believed to be completely corked up until debris is cleared and Nazi supply columns are forced either to make a long detour or make a tricky fording of the stream.

This is a classic example—if a small one—of what the Allied Air Forces have been trying to do throughout to "strangle" operation.

It takes some time for results of the continued strategic bombing to reach the front line itself, but the absence of the Luftwaffe over Italy most of the time during the current offensive and the inadequacy of German artillery fire can be construed as indicating one or more of three things.

First, is a serious holdup at production centers along supply lines or both.

Second, deliberate limitation of Nazi commitments because they feel an increase would not be justified by its strategic returns.

Third, an inescapable limitation of this kind, owing to prospective demands that must be met in the West and East as the threat of invasion from Britain grows imminent and the Russians increase pressure.

That is where Italy ties up with the prospective invasion from the West at the present time. It's an open tap through which German resources must pour unless they can turn it off. And they certainly don't look like being able to do that.

If they fail they will automatically concede important strategic advantages to the Allies in what we have been authoritatively told is to become a four-way offensive on German from the north, south, east, and west.

One of the most obvious of these comprises airfields nearer Germany itself and occupied European countries rather than bases the Allies are currently using in Italy.

The acquisition of these would save mileage, permit greater bomb loads, and generally allow the weight of blows the Allied air forces are striking from the south to be strengthened.

The addition of those bases to those already in operation would increase the circumference of the circle in which bomber routes to German industrial and other targets from Italy are radii of Italy.

Drive for Philippines In American Hands

Allied Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, May 23

The invasion of the Philippines will be an all-American undertaking, except for possible British naval support, according to consensus of military opinion here.

More and more in the Southwest Pacific the fighting areas are being manned by American forces in preparation for the assault on the Japanese entrenched to the north.

At the same time, it is said, that any reinforcement of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's forces by white troops must come from other war zones.

Polish Help in War Effort Repeats National Traditions

Continued from Page 1

steadily to participate in the invasion of Germany.

When the Polish Army was reformed in France a brigade was sent from there to Syria—the famous Carpathian Brigade—which fought the opening phase of the North African campaign, in the stubborn defense of Tobruk and in two fierce battles at Gazala. This brigade has now been expended into a division fighting in Italy now.

Another phase in the Army's second reorganization with British aid took place also in the Middle East and was marked by the evacuation of 130,000 Polish civilians from the interior of Russia to which they had been expatriated by the Russians after the Soviet occupied the eastern half of Poland in September, 1939. They were released under the terms of the Sikorski Maisky pact signed in July, 1941.

Trained in the Desert

All able-bodied men civilians and prisoners of war were equipped by British military authorities and trained in the desert for about two years.

These forces are now on the Italian front as the Polish Second Corps—the first is the one quartered in Britain—and they form a substantial part of the British Eighth Army.

In Italy, too, are many thousands of Polish women—including mothers, wives, and daughters of Polish fighting men— who have been trained as transport drivers, nurses, and workers in other feminine auxiliary services.

But this army story is only a part of the story of the Poles' battle effort against the Germans since Poland was seized by the Nazis. It probably isn't generally appreciated that during the battle of Britain Polish airmen accounted for 225 Luftwaffe planes —one out of every eight shot down by the RAF.

Since August, 1940, Polish airmen operating with the RAF from British bases have destroyed more than 650 enemy aircraft.

Polish Air Squadrons

And they have been fighting many places outside of Britain, including Italy. In Britain alone the Polish air-force personnel now totals more than 12,000 men and there are 14 all-Polish squadrons.

Polish bomber crews have already dropped more than 14,000,000 pounds of high explosives over Germany and occupied Europe.

An estimated two Polish divisions (roughly 25,000 men) are fighting alongside the Russians on the Eastern Front under Maj. Gen. Sigmund Berling, while Gen. Wladyslaw Anders is believed to have around 80,000 men under his command in the Middle East.

Units of the Polish Navy have also rendered distinguished service and the Polish naval ensign could be seen flying at all major amphibious operations in the Mediterranean theater, off the coasts of Tunisia, Sicily, and Italy.

Despite its losses the Polish Navy is larger today than when the war started, and its destroyers, submarines, one cruiser, and motor torpedo boats have been fighting with the American and British navies against submarines—both in the Atlantic and in more than 900 convoy trips from Britain to Russia.

The Polish merchant marine made a valuable contribution, too. That in broadest outline is the account of what Polish fighting men outside of Poland have been doing for the Allies on many fronts since. And in Poland itself there is a secret army—organized on a shadow military basis and declared to number hundreds of thousands —biding its time.

'Cracked Voice' of Big Ben Music to Millions on Air

London

From the great clock tower in Westminster, Big Ben's note speaks as the authentic voice of London announcing the hour to the world at large. No need for the speaker to say—"This is London" when Big Ben has immediately preceded him—it couldn't be anywhere else.

For about 86 years, since it was last recast in fact, this great bell, weighing about 13½ tons, has been irretrievably cracked, and consequently it is adjudged by the over-sensitive and musical ear to be harsh and unmusical.

But would anyone wish to exchange for the polished tones of the professional singer or elocutionist the cracked tones of one whose speech or reading has long been heard as the voice of a friend, bringing with it comfort and encouragement to all and sundry?

Nevertheless, an obviously well-intentioned and serious-minded citizen has written suggesting that a fund be raised to recast Big Ben after the war, as a fitting form of war memorial.

He suggests that the millions of listeners to the BBC all over the world would "vastly appreciate a change to the originally intended note and musical tone."

Does he really believe that listeners would enjoy having the beloved and familiar, if unmusical and raucous, note taken from them in exchange for a note whose only merit would be that it was "musical"?

Should he succeed in starting his fund for the recasting and rehabilitating of Big Ben, it is almost certain that someone else would start a fund for the express purpose of keeping the bell as it is, and what would happen to the two funds in the resulting collision can best be left to the imagination.

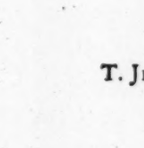
It is comforting to learn that the ends of the several cracks have been expertly bored so they are not likely to extend. As the bell has continued to chime the hours, with only very occasional intermission, since 1858, authorities are content to leave Big Ben as he is, and not to alter his familiar tone.

Anyhow, most listeners would challenge the statement that Big Ben's voice is unmusical.

To them the familiar voice speaks of greater things than mere sensuous impressions of sound, but even these, too, they have come to love.

J. S. B.

Getting the most from Your Life Insurance...



THE life insurance you are now carrying, or contemplate buying, will provide money that is of vital importance to your heirs.

What provisions have you made for the future use and management of this money?

If your life insurance is made payable to Old Colony Trust Company as Trustee under a Life Insurance Trust you can:—

... Direct how this money shall be used *in the future.*

... Substitute for your own managerial ability that of an experienced trustee.

... Provide greater flexibility in the use of this money than is possible under other plans.

... Be assured that unforeseen problems will be met with sound judgment.

Life Insurance Trusts also are used to advantage by the stockholders of small corporations or by partners in business.

Because of our long experience in the management of Life Insurance Trusts we shall be glad to discuss with you and your life underwriter the adaptability of such a trust to your own case.

Investment and Management of Property

Custodian ★ Trustee ★ Guardian ★ Executor

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

ONE FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, *Chairman* — CHANNING H. COX, *President*

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

Back the Attack With MORE War Bonds

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

THE LOOK BEFORE THE LEAP

The whole country thrilled to the news that Truk, Pacific bastion of the Jap, was under direct and slashing attack by the Navy.

Then an item caught our eye that gave us special reason to sit up and take notice.

For first American eyes to take a look at Truk before the Navy made its leap were those of Marine airmen—in two Liberator bombers.

Maybe you know that Buick powers the Liberator.

Maybe you've heard how we've put heart, hand and head into that job for nearly three years.

Now comes the swelling pay-off. Ploesti, Sicily, Italy, Western Europe, the South Pacific—in all those places good American men have ridden into battle on Buick-built power.

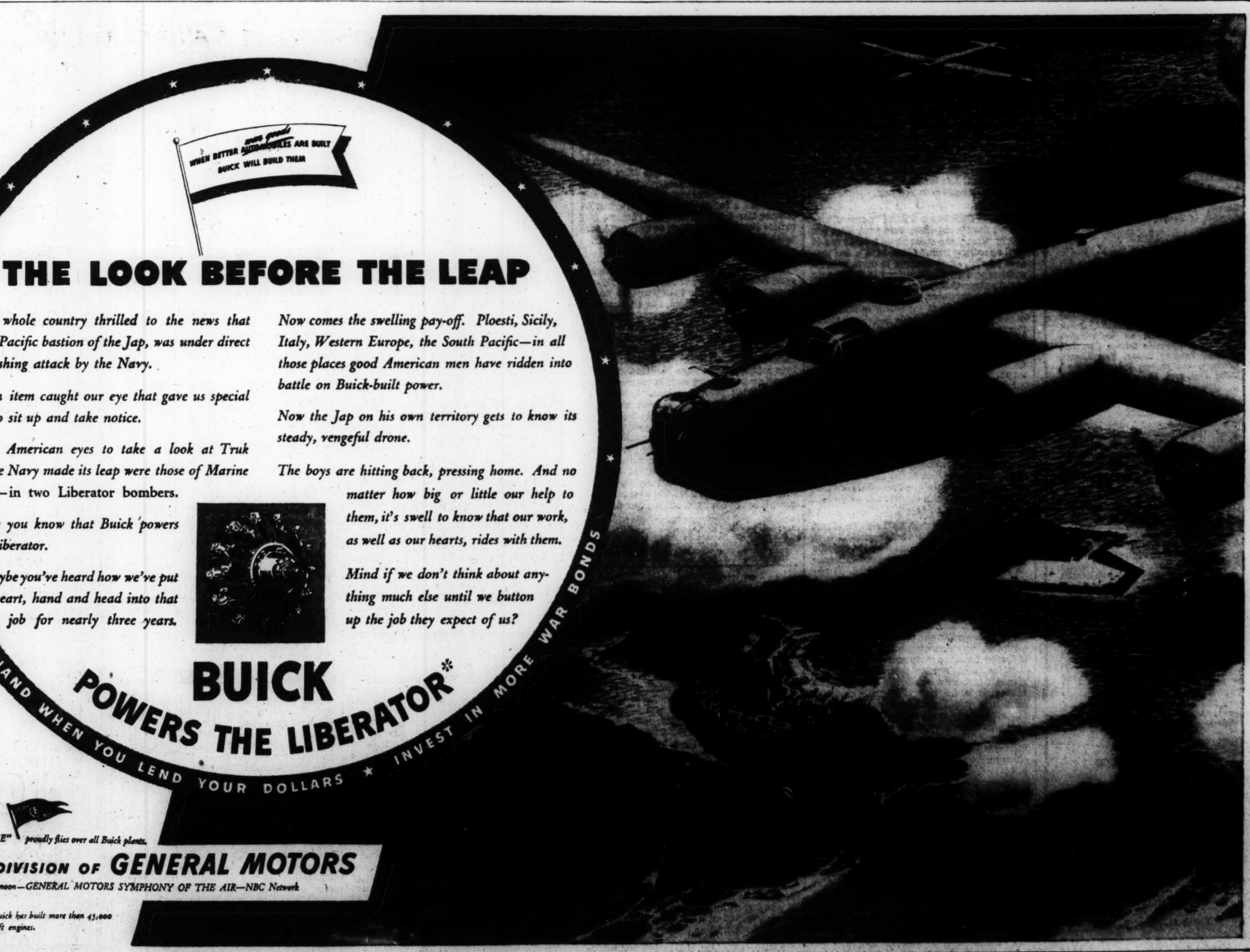
Now the Jap on his own territory gets to know its steady, vengeful drone.

The boys are hitting back, pressing home. And no matter how big or little our help to them, it's swell to know that our work, as well as our hearts, rides with them.

Mind if we don't think about anything much else until we button up the job they expect of us?

YOU LEND A HAND WHEN YOU LEND YOUR DOLLARS ★ INVEST IN MORE WAR BONDS

BUICK POWERS THE LIBERATOR*



The Army-Navy "E" proudly flies over all Buick plants.

BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

Every Sunday Afternoon—GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR—NBC Network

*As of May 15, 1944, Buick has built more than 45,000 Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines.

The Home Forum

Overcoming Heart Trouble

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the writer was demobilized following the conclusion of World War I, the examining physician used a stethoscope and ominously asked, "Did you ever have heart trouble?" The fear so unwittingly implanted was not at once uprooted and later a heart attack was experienced.

At this juncture, however, help was sought in Christian Science. Compassionately, and with spiritual understanding supporting the statement, the healing declaration was made: "You have no heart trouble. God is your Life." Freedom from fear and suffering ensued. The scientific sense of health had been established and the oppressed organ was relieved. During the intervening twenty-five years there has never been a recurrence of the distressing symptoms. Recovery was demonstrated through spiritual means alone.

* * *

Christ Jesus left this reassuring counsel for humanity: "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid" (John 14:27). His tender words, replete with divine power to heal, are reiterated in the Science of Christianity as presented in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Within this textbook, and the other writings of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, posited as they are upon the teachings of Christ Jesus, can be found the spiritual solution for the problem of physical disease and other ills.

In the first chapter of Genesis, it is recorded that God made man in His own image and likeness. Jesus taught, "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth" (John 4:24). It is obvious that an image or a likeness must be like its original. Since Holy Writ declares man to be the image and likeness of God, and further affirms God to be Spirit, it follows that man, the reflection of God, must be spiritual, not material.

* * *

As these and other simple spiritual truths are perceived, accepted, and utilized, the sufferer from disease ceases to fear that existence is dependent upon material organization. He learns how to look away from body, since he no longer believes Life to be confined in physical forms, and begins to understand spiritually that God is Life, independent of matter. He reasons scientifically that because God, Spirit, is infinite, without beginning or end, the real Life of man is expressed in uninterrupted continuity. Then the spiritual signification of Mrs. Eddy's words becomes apparent: "Correct material belief by spiritual understanding, and Spirit will form you anew. You will never fear again except to offend God, and you will never believe that heart or any portion of the body can destroy you" (Science and Health, p. 425).

Again referring to the first chapter of Genesis, we find that it concludes with the statement, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." If we acknowledge that God made all, and in line with Scriptural authority, that He made it "very good," it becomes evident He could not create anything unlike Himself. Evil, the suppositional opposite of good, cannot then be God-created. Since God made all and made it good, error of whatever type or character has no reality, that is, apart from erring mortal belief about it. When the sufferer from disease catches even a glimpse of the unreality of evil on this spiritually scientific basis, he gathers the courage to assert God-bestowed dominion over the body and its functions.

It is commonly held that advancing years are identified with weakening processes which affect the duration of life. The acceptance of the erroneous dictum that life can be interfered with by these detrimental processes induces their apparent effect, whereas the denial of them promotes longevity. In Science, a limited sense of life is unknown to God, and the passing of solar years need bring no debility or fatal consequences when opposed through the spiritual understanding that Life is infinite. The phrase "a weak heart" as incident to advancing years is a false belief mistakenly entertained, and is wholly unknown to God. The truth about the Life of man includes no aspect of finiteness, no element of weakness, no allowance for fatality. Christian Science declares God to be eternally reflected by the real man, and so strengthens and lengthens human existence.

* * *

This Science not only heals what is termed physical disease, but it also unburdens the heavy heart with the joys of Spirit, fills the hungry heart with the gladness of Soul, relieves the anxious heart with assurances of God's ever-provident care for His children. In the turbulent times through which nearly all nations are passing, when members of families are serving in distant lands and perilous places, the frightened heart finds through Christian Science surcease from apprehension for the welfafe of loved ones. God's dear love for His universe, including individual spiritual man, is equally everywhere. The divine defense is a protective panoply for those on the battle line and for those on the home front. With the Psalmist they can declare (Psalms 7:10), "My defence is of God, which saveth the upright in heart."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Courtesy of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS, PARIS": *A Painting by Jean-François Raffaelli*

JEAN-FRANÇOIS RAFFAELLI (1850-1923) was born in an epoch that was essentially stimulating. For young, resourceful and enterprising artists were probing their skills, devising new ways of applying pigment so that it would relate more clearly and cogently what they wished to say. They abandoned their studios, went outdoors to paint the city streets and their fellow-citizens. They experienced a peculiar enthusiasm for the world they knew best, the highways and byways of Paris, the suburbs and country. Under their impassioned touch, a telling picture of French life unfolded; they portrayed the average, the commonplace, the mundane. What they painted differed, however, from what they saw, for these painters translated what seemed ordinary into something discriminative. It is that peculiar transforming power that characterizes an artist.

Raffaelli was a painter, a sculptor, a decorator, a student of the art of poetry as well as painting. The literary and pictorial seem to merge in his pictures, for they are reports and commentaries on French life in Paris and particularly in the Paris suburbs. The subject was the compelling force for this painter, and he did not lose himself in theories of "divided color" that occupied the Impressionists.

In this picture, we see Parisians going their respective ways on one of the great boulevards. The painter provides a cross-section view, indicating with a fluid and responsive brush many details of fashion and personal characterization that reveal the personages as well as the epoch.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Surmonter les Troubles du Cœur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PENDANT la démobilisation qui suivit la première Guerre mondiale, l'auteur du présent article dut passer à la visite; après s'être servi du stéthoscope, le médecin militaire prit un air grave et dit: "Avez-vous jamais souffert du cœur?" La crainte qu'on implantait ainsi ne fut pas tout de suite déracinée et plus tard une crise cardiaque se déclara.

Dans ces circonstances critiques, le patient eut recours à la Science Chrétienne. Il entendit cette bienfaisante déclaration faite par un praticien compatissant, riche en intelligence spirituelle: "Vous n'avez point une maladie de cœur. Dieu est votre Vie." Comme résultat, il fut affranchi de la crainte et des souffrances. Une fois que le concept scientifique de la santé fut établi, l'angoisse et l'oppression prirent fin. Ceci remonte à vingt-cinq ans, et les pénibles symptômes n'ont jamais reparu. Les méthodes spirituelles produisirent une guérison radicale.

* * *

Jésus le Christ nous a laissé ce conseil rassurant, dont toute l'humanité peut faire son profit: "Que votre cœur ne se trouble pas et qu'il ne craigne point" (Jean 14:27). Ses tendres paroles, où se marque le divin pouvoir guérisseur, sont répétées dans la Science du christianisme qu'expose *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mary Baker Eddy. Ce livre de texte et les autres ouvrages de celle qui découvrit et fonda la Science Chrétienne reposent sur les enseignements du Christ Jésus; l'on y peut donc trouver la solution spirituelle de tous les problèmes, qu'il s'agisse de maladie physique ou d'autres maux.

Le premier chapitre de la Genèse rapporte que Dieu créa l'homme à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance. Jésus déclara: "Dieu est Esprit, et il faut que ceux qui l'adorent, l'adorent en esprit et en vérité" (Jean 4:24). Il est clair que l'image, la ressemblance, doit être pareille à l'original. Puisque selon les saintes Écritures, l'homme est l'image ou la ressemblance de Dieu, et que Dieu est Esprit, l'on doit en conclure que l'homme, réflexion de Dieu, est non pas matériel mais spirituel.

* * *

A mesure qu'il perçoit, qu'il accepte et met en pratique ces simples vérités spirituelles et d'autres du même genre, celui que la maladie tourmentait cesse de craindre que l'existence ne dépende de l'organisme matériel. Il apprend à se détourner du corps, car il ne croit plus que la Vie soit enfermée dans des formes physiques; il commence à comprendre spirituellement que Dieu est la Vie, indépendante de la matière. Raisonnant d'une façon scientifique, il reconnaît que puisque Dieu, l'Esprit, est infini, sans commencement ni fin, la Vie réelle de l'homme s'exprime d'une manière continue, sans aucune interruption. Alors apparaît la portée spirituelle de ces lignes écrites par Mrs. Eddy: "Corrigez la croyance matérielle par l'intelligence spirituelle, et l'Esprit vous reconstituera. Vous ne craindrez plus à l'avenir qu'une seule chose, c'est d'offenser Dieu; et vous ne croirez plus jamais que le cœur ou aucune autre partie du corps puisse vous détruire" (*Science et Santé*, p. 425).

Revenons-en au premier chapitre de la Genèse, que termine cette déclaration: "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien." Les chrétiens reconnaissent que Dieu créa toutes choses et qu'elles étaient "très bien," comme le disent les Écritures; évidemment, Il ne saurait rien créer qui Lui soit dissemblable. Ainsi le mal, contraire hypothétique du bien, ne peut avoir sa source en Dieu. Puisque tout est fait par Dieu, dont la création est bonne, l'erreur quelle que soit son genre ou son caractère, est sans aucune réalité en dehors de la fausse croyance mortelle à son égard. Lorsqu'un homme qui souffre peut saisir ou du moins entrevoir, sur cette base scientifique, l'irréalité du mal, il prend courage, il revendique la maîtrise que Dieu lui donne sur le corps et ses fonctions.

D'après l'opinion générale, à mesure qu'on avance en âge certains facteurs produiraient un affaiblissement qui tôt ou tard affecterait la durée de la vie. Si l'on accepte la fausse sentence d'après quoi ces processus nuisibles portent atteinte à la vie, il semble en être ainsi; mais nier cette erreur favorise la longévité. La Science montre que Dieu ne connaît point le sens limité de la vie; et la fuite des années solaires n'entraîne pas nécessairement la débilité ou des conséquences fatales lorsqu'on s'y oppose par la compréhension spirituelle du fait que la Vie est infinie. Supposer que "la faiblesse du cœur" et le grand âge marchent de pair, c'est entretenir une fausse croyance que Dieu ignore totalement. La vérité concernant la Vie de l'homme ne comporte rien qui ressemble aux limitations, à la faiblesse, au destin cruel. La Science Chrétienne déclare que l'homme réel reflète éternellement Dieu, ce qui tend à fortifier l'existence humaine et à la prolonger.

* * *

Outre qu'elle guérit les maux physiques, cette Science allège par les joies de l'Esprit le cœur oppressé; par l'allégresse de l'Ame, elle nourrit le cœur altéré, elle en comble le vide; elle nous donne l'assurance que Dieu ne cesse de veiller sur Ses enfants, et ceci calme l'anxiété du cœur. A notre époque de bouleversement général, d'innombrables familles sont dispersées, certains de leurs membres sont dans des pays lointains, dans des situations périlleuses; mais le cœur en souci, qui tremblait pour leur sécurité, trouve en Science Chrétienne le remède contre la crainte. Il est omniprésent, là-bas comme ici, le tendre amour de Dieu pour Son univers, dont fait partie l'homme spirituel individuel. Qu'il s'agisse de soldats sur le front ou de personnes aidant leur pays d'une autre manière, la protection divine est la meilleure armure. Tous peuvent s'écrier avec le Psalmiste (Psaume 7:11): "Dieu est mon bouclier; il sauve ceux qui ont le cœur droit."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

INDISPENSABLE TO PERSONAL ADVANCEMENT

Great inspiration and help are received from the Christian Science Periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the only organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of Christian Science healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, p. 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Pocket size. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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Contains the Lesson-Sermons studied daily by Christian Scientists, and read at Sunday services throughout the world. Published four times a year in English; and in seven other languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. Monthly, in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, p. 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions. $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor

A daily newspaper for all the family, "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind" (Miscellany, p. 353). Price, one year, $12.00; 3 months, $3.00; single copy, 5c (in Boston 3c).

The Christian Science Periodicals may be bought in any Christian Science Reading Room or orders and remittances for the above may be sent direct to the Publishers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Memories From My Mother's Island

"THE ISLAND" was the Island of Oléron, my mother's birthplace and theirs, which they had all three left twenty years before I was born to settle here on the mainland. And the charm which that island, and the smallest things which had come from thence, always had for me, was very singular.

We were not very far from it, for, from a certain dormer in our roof, it could be discerned in fine weather, far away beyond the level fields; a low blue line raised above that paler narrow line which was the inlet dividing it from us. But to get there was quite a journey by reason of the wretched country coaches, and the sail-boats in which we must cross, often in a stiff westerly breeze. At that time I had three old aunts living in the little town of Saint-Pierre d'Oléron, very quietly on the income from their salt marshes—the remains of scattered fortunes—and on the yearly dues paid them by the peasantry in sacks of corn. When we went to see them at Saint-Pierre, it was joy for me, mingled with a variety of complicated emotions which I could not as yet unravel completely. The 'predominant impression was that they themselves, their way of living, their house, their furniture, everything belonging to them, dated from a remote past, another century; and then there was the sea which I felt all round me, isolating us; the land even flatter and more windswept than at home; wide sands and endless shores. . . .

A quantity of little objects brought from "the island" and quite peculiar to it, had found a place in our house. First of all there were the large beach pebbles, picked out from the myriads on the ocean shore, rolled and ground for ages on the strand. These had a regular place in the domestic economy of the winter evenings; they were piled on the hearth where the great log-fires were blazing; then they were tied up in flowered chintz bags, from the island too, and placed in the beds where they kept the sleepers' feet warm till morning. And in the garden cellar there were pitchforks and huge jars, especially there were a number of tall straight poles of elm for hanging out the washing; these were young saplings chosen and cut in my grandmother's wood. And all these things had a particular aroma of mystery to me.

I knew that my grandmother owned those no longer, nor her salt marshes, nor her vineyards. . . . So when I went to the island, and when certain old brine-boilers, or old vine-dressers who had served the family, a faithful and submissive race, still called me "*notre petit bourgeois*" (our little squire would represent the idea) it was out of pure politeness and the deference of remembrance. But I already regretted that past. A life spent in superintending vintages and crops, which had been that of many of my forefathers, seemed to me so much more desirable than my own, shut up in a town-house.

The stories of the island which my mother and my Aunt Claire used to tell me were stories of their childhood; and that childhood seemed to me so long, long ago, lost in ages which I could only conceive of as in the half-light of dreams. . . .

I did not care for variety in these stories; often indeed I would ask for one which had captivated me to be repeated.

In general they were tales of travels—on the little donkeys which used to play so important a part in the lives of the good people who inhabited the island—to visit a distant vineyard or to cross the sands of the *grande côte*—the ocean shore; and then of some terrible storm in the evening of such an excursion, compelling them to take shelter for the night in an inn or a farm.

And when my imagination was on the stretch towards all these bygone things, in the darkness which I had ceased to be aware of, "Ding-a-ding, ding-a-ding!" The dinner-bell.—I would jump up skipping for glee. We all went down together into the dining-room where I began by throwing myself against my mother and hiding my face in her dress. — From "A Child's Romance," by PIERRE LOTI, translated from the French by CLARA BELL.

Meeting by Moonlight

THERE WERE two steamers on Lake Erie that were twins. They were, in their time, and not so long ago, models of steamboat architecture; elegant as palaces, and in every respect as nearly alike as builders and artists could make them. Their names were *Northern Indiana* and *Southern Michigan*. The writer and "his next best friend" took passage upon one of them bound East. It was a mid-summer night. The moon at the full, and her ladyship did what all poets, since moons and poets were, have said she did—made day, "only a little paler" and lovelier, and what not. The steamer was running her sister's trip, that sister having met with an accident. The damage being repaired, it was proposed that, when the twins met on this voyage, the passengers should be transferred from each to the other, the sisters wheel about and retrace the wake they had just made, and so the advertised trips for the season would come all true again.

The sea was as nearly a sea of glass as it ever is. The moon rode high in the heavens. It was just midnight when we saw the sister coming, decked with white and colored lights alow and aloft, like a queen of "the barbaric East" in all her jewelry. The lights from two stories of windows streamed out upon the air. The music of the band was heard. It looked like a city adrift, and beautiful and airy as a dream. Our deck was thronged with passengers, who saw themselves in the approaching apparition as *others* saw them. They were looking upon the steamer's counterpart and double.

The two neared each other, came alongside in the middle of the sea, the planks were put out fore and aft, and the transfer of passengers and baggage began. There were two steady currents of human life meeting and passing on the gangway. . . . Now and then a pleasant word was uttered between strangers, but generally the two processions were silent, almost thoughtful. It was a scene at once beautiful and impressive. The occupants of State Room B in the *Northern Indiana* found themselves occupants of B again in the *Southern Michigan*. The passengers in the upper cabin of the one found all unchanged in the upper cabin of the other. . . . The transfer was effected with less confusion than in a congregation leaving a church. The bells rang a parting chime. The steamers wheeled, each upon her own route.—From "The World on Wheels," by BENJ. F. TAYLOR. (1874.)

Yesterday We Rested

YESTERDAY we deliberately turned away from many things.

We would pick gooseberries, the first of the season. We would take pails. Let's think: what kind of pails? And where were they kept in the old home? O, yes, of course; they would be dinner pails, sturdy tin ones with three wrinkles half-way up and lids that fitted so snugly that they all but defied eager, small fingers. And they would probably be on the lower shelf of the cupboard in the summer kitchen.

Could all the sisters go? The busy oldest one? The second, the teacher, who never laid aside her slow, dignified manner? The "little girls," the youngest and myself, were ready. We would all be wearing cotton frocks of red or blue, though the oldest had a strong preference for brown. Skirts were rather long, with ruffles around the bottom. The little girls' aprons would be pinafores, and the older sisters' lengths of gingham, checked, gathered into a band, sometimes cross-stitched in a pattern near the hem. And we would have sunbonnets. The two little girls would be barefoot, walking easily after weeks without shoes.

* * *

Yes, the oldest could leave her many tasks, and the second the dainty, beruffled dresses she was making for us.

We would go through the laundry. Every panel in the doors was grained. Done with a potato, my father used to explain, dipped in the paint. Down the steps and through the wire netting gates covered with ivy. Under the peach trees, the fruit now showing hard and dark green. Later each would be carefully pinched each day, and everyone would know which was ripening first. Through the poultry yard, the second sister and I walking rather fast and watching, because the big gander knew that we were never the ones that fed him and he was capable of holding a beakful of flesh while he beat us with his wings. A punishment we were determined to avoid.

Many a time we had done a flying leap over the fence, with no ceremony whatsoever, to the ringing laughter of the other sisters who came with perfect impunity. The oldest found an overturned water-pan and made a hurried retreat to refill it. And released a young chicken that had its foot caught. It left in high haste, demonstrating that it was all right, but telling the world in high-pitched tones that it was not.

* * *

Between the barn and the buggy-shed now. The buggy-shed door was high, because the buggy was our father's pride; and the only time we recall the top being lowered was when it was loaded in a freight car as we left the farm. Past the old house. It had been built by our grandfather when he brought his family from Denmark and purchased the land from the original homesteader. It had two rooms, and the frame walls were filled with stones laid up in mortar. We could still see, on the plaster, where the clock and its shelf had been. In the front was a great friendly box elder tree, in whose branches I had climbed, always wishing I had carved my initials last year so I might say I did it when I was only four or five. Now that I was six or seven, it did not seem worthwhile any more. There was a rose bush with waxy, yellow blossoms, the deep, spicy fragrance of which lingers with us still. Back of the house were the neat hedges and the row of rhubarb our grandfather had set out.

The path was warm to bare feet, as we went on down past the garden laid out in the rich loam near the creek. The fence was of tall lath that could be rolled back at the ends, to allow the horses to go through as the plow turned the heavy furrows. Now the garden was filled with nice vegetables, each kind laid out in a raised bed, with neat, narrow paths between.

We came to the gate of the pasture. Made of wire like the fence, it was fastened by wire loops at top and bottom. Too low to get under, and far too tight for our combined strength to open. We could go down to the creek where a rock hung from the wires drew them down near the dry creek-bed. The receding snow waters of early spring had left layers of finest loam. It felt pleasant to bare feet, and took a perfect print of one's hand. The little sister was under quickly, her heavy braids of light hair sliding across the back of her little blue dress. We followed, and crossed a small, sunny space where grass and buckbrush grew, before we entered the woods. The shade felt grateful to us. There were large trees, elm, oak, hackberry, black walnut, box elder. Here winter wood was cut. We crossed the dry creek-bed again, and made a survey of the prospects for a good walnut crop. We would come again in the fall when the green leaves lay golden on the ground.

Then out into the sunshine again, going single file in a path worn by the cattle. Prairie grass grew on either side, fragrant in the warm sunlight, starred with white daisies and buttercups. Buffalo had once fed here. My father could recall when buffalo robes had been on sale at the county seat.

* * *

Now we have come to the timber again, where the gooseberries grow on bushes as tall as we are. There are lots of berries, hard, green, the seeds showing through the transparent skins, each still holding its withered blossom. They made a thumping sound as we began to drop them into the pails. We worked happily, moving around the bushes, and keeping a sharp eye open for the snakes that sometimes came up from the water for a sunning. When the pails were full, we carried them home. There was no need to hurry. The days moved slowly. At home each brought a bright pan, and sat down to "pick over" the berries, removing stems and blossoms to the accompaniment of soft voices and soft laughter.

And my mother would make a pie. It was the best pie. Brown crust, steaming, fragrant, tart gooseberries. The best pie.

Yesterday we rested from many things.

M. S. C.

Farm Boy at Sea

Waves are his meadows now,
Wheel of a ship his plow
That turns the furrowed sea.
Gulls screaming raucously
Sound from the sky where crow
And brown lark used to go
Above tall elm and pine.
Eluding hidden mine
As he did stick and stone
When he turned fields alone.
Secure he reaches shore,
A boy on land once more.

LOUISE DARCY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1944

American Foreign Policy Faces Crucial Test in Glacier-Riven La Paz

Pressure Put on Junta To Check Fascist Drift

Bolivia becomes proving ground for diplomatic tools which Hull hopes will be sharp enough to cut away structure of subversive forces—Continued nonrecognition accents new stand by U. S.

Two South American countries, Bolivia and Argentina, have been ruled several months by military dictatorships that are not recognized by most of the other American governments. It is a strange situation, since Bolivia is a member of the United Nations and Argentina at last has broken diplomatic relations with the Axis. Behind the scenes move dangerous currents of fascism and imperialism. The following article begins a factual survey of the Bolivian crisis.

Uncensored South America
Fourth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM LA PAZ, Bolivia—Here on the glacier-riven roof of the Western Hemisphere is being tested the latest departure in American foreign policy—the refusal to recognize a regime because its stand on the war is suspect.

American foreign policy in the broadest meaning is up for decision, since every American nation except Argentina has so far withheld recognition from the Bolivian Revolutionary Junta headed by Maj. Gualberto Villarroel.

For the United States and all co-operating American powers, Bolivia at this moment becomes, with Argentina, the main proving ground of policies to be forged and hammered and shaped until they are strong and sharp to deal with many hard problems ahead.

New and Complex Turn

It is generally recognized that Inter-American relations already have taken a new, puzzling, and complex turn.

With Gold Shirts again active in Mexico, and a fascist swing observable in many countries of the South American continent, urgent questions shout for answers.

Why has the nominal banding together of all the American peoples against the Nazis abroad been followed quickly by a fascist reaction inside the Americas?

How shall revolutionary regimes suspected of strong fascist leanings be dealt with by the other American governments?

When to Draw Line?

Where is the line drawn for the United States between intervention and nonintervention in the internal affairs of Latin-American countries?

Shall credits and guns and fighting planes be placed within reach of fascist sympathizers who may turn them against the very human liberties for which this war is supposed to be fought?

Shall pressure be brought from outside, and in what form, to force changes of foreign policy by regimes such as those in Bolivia and Argentina?

Compelled by events, Washington and the other capitals have made emergency decisions on these and related questions. Now they are watching results and weighing future policy.

Wait-and-See Policy

Toward Bolivia, all of the countries except Argentina have adopted in varying degrees an attitude of "wait and see" how the Andean Junta acts on specific issues of the war.

Until La Paz provides more concrete evidences of a pro-United Nations stand than have yet been forthcoming, it is known that the United States will not extend recognition.

Some of the other American chancelleries appear to be modifying the severity of their original stand against Major Villarroel and the youthful regime he heads.

Part of Bolivia's improving situation is due to changes made as direct results of the strong stand taken in Washington and Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, and Bogotá.

Vigorous Policy

This fact is cited as supporting evidence by those who hold that the Good-Neighbor Policy must be vigorous as well as tolerant. It is recalled that in the famous speech of 1933 when President Roosevelt launched the Good-Neighbor Policy as a phrase and a going concern, he based the whole thing on mutual self-respect. The self-respecting man or nation must be living according to principles, not weakly bowing to unprincipled forces or lending his strength to the preservation of a corrupt tranquillity.

"In the field of world policy," Mr. Roosevelt said in his first inaugural address, "I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations, respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his 17-point summary of bases for United States foreign policy, said last March 21 under the heading of nonintervention:

"All nations, large and small, which respect the rights of others, are entitled to freedom from outside interference in their internal affairs."

Pressure of Nonrecognition

By the time Mr. Hull had made this statement, Bolivia's Revolutionary Junta already had been subjected to nonrecognition for three months. The absence of recognition hindered negotiation of new minerals contracts. Bolivian mine operators were complaining over the stoppage of United States purchases of antimony. A new curtailment appeared imminent in wolfram.

Tin, Bolivia's main money export, was ceasing to hold its former commanding position in United Nations stockpiles. New sources were being opened in other continents.

Under such circumstances, the essentially negative act of diplomatic nonrecognition was exercising inside Bolivia a positive, and potentially devastating, effect.

Bolivia illustrates today with particular vividness that the United States cannot avoid intervention in the internal affairs of most Latin-American countries. Because of its preponderant position in trade, finance, shipping, and hemisphere defense, the United States affects these countries whether it takes action or takes no action.

How to Intervene?

For Washington, the practical decision is not whether to intervene, but how to intervene. The Marines, of course, are ruled out.

Bolivians know they could not maintain any government indefinitely against the silent force of nonrecognition by Washington. This explains the many shifts made in La Paz to remove from the Revolutionary Junta the elements to which Washington objected. Elections have been called for the first Sunday in July.

These democratic gestures not only testify to the power of nonrecognition in a country like Bolivia, but provide valuable precedents for the shaping of a more vigorous, but equally friendly, Good-Neighbor Policy. The "resolute self-respect" of 1933 and the freedom from outside interference in 1944 for nations "which respect the rights of others" form the two ends of a policy that must work both ways.

New Policy by U. S.

The grounds advanced by Washington for refusing to recognize Major Villarroel mark a new step in the distinctive American policy of nonrecognition. The same policy applies in Argentina, where Gen. Edelmiro J. Farrell for some three months now has had the recognition of only Chile, Paraguay, and Bolivia.

This novel theory is that a new government, to be recognized, must provide evidences of a foreign policy acceptable to the recognizing powers.

The classic requirements—ability to maintain internal order, and so on—do not suffice.

Nor is Woodrow Wilson's objection to regimes that come in by revolution made the main ground this time.

The Stimson doctrine of withholding recognition from those who violate the territory of other nations does not apply.

Reasons for U. S. Stand

Instead, the stated reason is that the new Argentinian and Bolivian regimes do not stand foursquare with the United Nations. Fascist elements are held to be responsible for upsetting arrangements that were working all right. Former President Ramirez in Argentina and former President Peñaranda in Bolivia satisfied requirements of Washington and several other American capitals better than do General Farrell and Major Villaroel.

It is also evident that governmental upsets of any kind are not welcomed in the midst of a war that requires a steady flow of tin, rock crystal, mica, tantalite, and other strategic materials from South America.

The State Department in Washington has shown itself disposed to rank political stability ahead of democratic principles in its dealings with South America. The emphasis on revival of democratic elections in Bolivia has come as a by-product of State Department firmness rather than as a primary aim.

When a government holds its foreign policy in line with the United Nations, as Brazil is doing, Washington for the present is willing to overlook, and even condone, undemocratic practices inside a dictatorship.

Bolivia Must Prove Aims

For this reason, Bolivia is faced with the necessity of proving that it means to go ahead with the war against Naziism, into which President Peñaranda led the country. The calling of elections, and other purely internal changes, have not so far done it.

Meanwhile, Argentine diplomacy tugs at the young military rulers of Bolivia with the visible intent of solidifying a base of operations right across the middle of South America. Paraguay appears to have swung in line, and Chile is being wooed. Persuasive approaches are being made to fascist elements in Brazil.

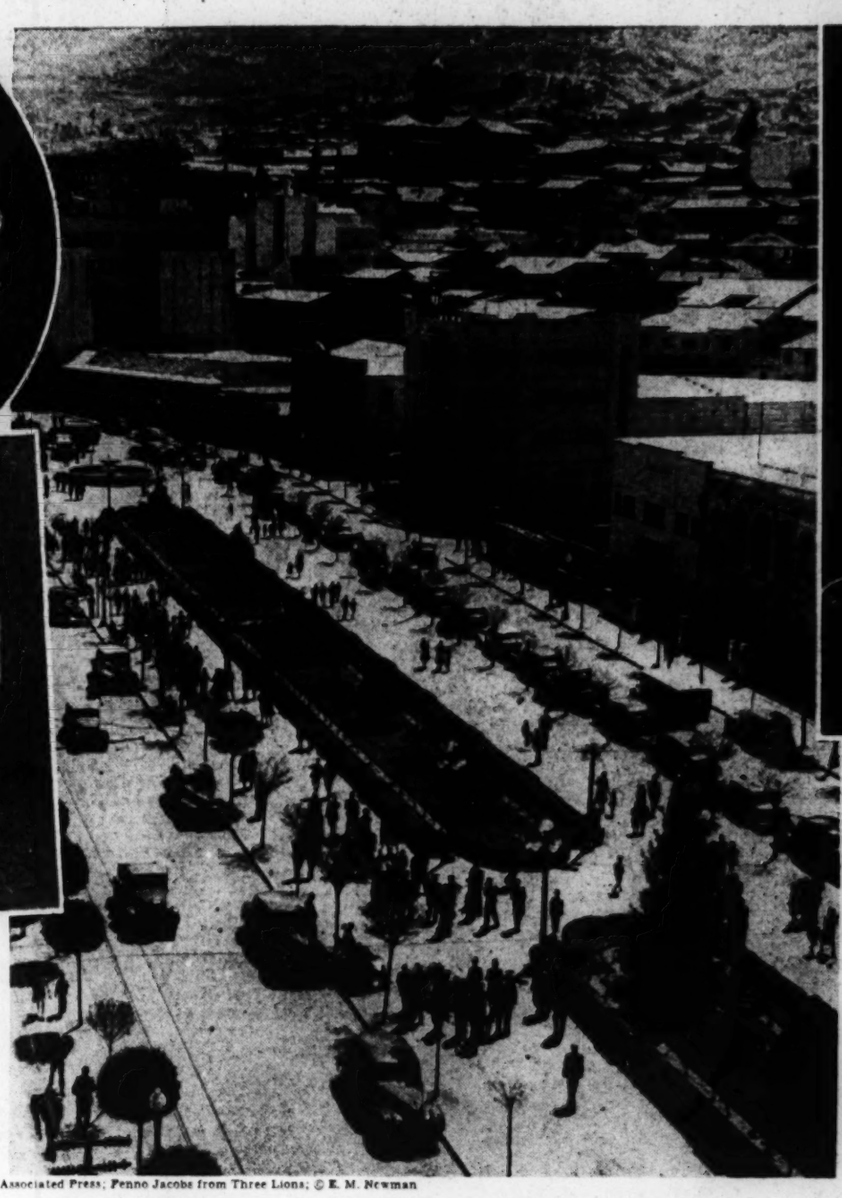
The situation is explosive, for when military fascism of the kind now active in Argentina is able to draw allies to itself, imperialist ambitions easily take form.

So American foreign policy needs new foresight, new intuition, new allegiance to enduring principles, to dispel warlike clouds before they form over this glaciated plateau and its surrounding plains.

An Argentine officer said to me: "All we need is 50,000,000 more population."

Why?

He did not explain, but that would give Argentina a manpower base for the military edge over Brazil. Such increases are not available to Argentina even if all the adjacent countries were banded together. Argentina alone has 13,000,000. But it shows the drift of Argentine Army thinking.



Associated Press; Penno Jacobs from Three Lions; © E. M. Newman

Setting and Actors in Bolivia's Political-Social Crisis

La Paz, highest capital in the world at 12,200 feet elevation, has undergone rapid changes since the end of the Chaco War with Paraguay. The central avenue, or Prado, is shown above with many new and modern buildings against the backdrop of the older city. La Paz is cupped in the deep saucer of a valley with gashes of erosion and minarets on the upper walls. Lofty snow-clad peaks add majesty to the setting. Upper left: Victor Paz Estenssoro, a leader in the coup that ousted former President Peñaranda. Lower left: Maj. Gualberto Villarroel, head of the Revolutionary Junta. These men are rival candidates for the Presidency in a Constituent Assembly to be chosen by elections set for July 2. Right: Bolivian Indian typical of those who work in tin mines.

Chile-Argentine Ties Reforged by Rail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — After a lapse of more than 10 years the direct all-rail route has been re-established over the Andes between Chile and Argentina.

Railway traffic was first closed down by a customs war. That was nearly 15 years ago. Then, a few years afterward, the service was suspended on the night of Jan. 11, 1934, when the Rio Mendoza flooded and carried away the Blanco Encalada Bridge between Cacheuta and Uspallata. The line remained broken until now.

Subsequently, the river carried away several miles of track and, cutting into the mountainside, caused a number of landslides which smashed snowsheds, blocked tunnels, and inflicted much other damage.

There have been many references to this international railway during the past decade. It is no exaggeration to say that Argentine-Chilean relationships have fluctuated to a large extent on the decision to rebuild and on the progress of reconstruction after work had been begun. Significance is seen in the fact that the railway was reopened in its entirety soon after Chile had taken the unexpected step of recognizing the Farrell regime in Argentina.

That this was largely a political gesture is evident from the fact that formal re-establishment of rail service was somewhat hurried. The services soon broke down again and reconstruction and repairs are now being completed with care. Chileans and Argentines, however, are satisfied with the fact that traffic was formally resumed with many expressions of trans-Andean fraternity.

It is Chile's misfortune that it depends on Argentina for rapid-route connections with the outside world.

As for the railway itself, the work of reconstruction has been going on, intermittently, ever since the disastrous flood. There were several gaps in the reconstruction, however. They had political rather than commercial explanations. Each side profited, however, to this extent: Control of both the Chilean and Argentine sections of the railway was taken from British hands and turned over to the Governments. It was felt that foreign influence should be eliminated from boundary ties and traffic. Total reconstruction costs, assumed by Argentina, were almost 6,000,000.

Yugoslavia: Postwar 'Tinder Box'?

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... ***By Homer Metz***

The News:

LONDON, May 23—King Peter of Yugoslavia has announced that Gen. Draja Mihailovic has been relieved of his post as Minister of War in the Yugoslav Government in exile in a general shakeup of the Cabinet of Premier Bozhidar Puric.

The Future:

Paradoxically, one of the very first problems of the peace in Europe will be war.

All the elements of a major civil conflict are present in unfortunate, heroic Yugoslavia. For almost two years the Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and the Chetniks of Gen. Draja Mihailovic have been taking shots at each other between shots at the Germans. When the Germans sue for peace, they will have only each other to shoot at.

King Peter's Cabinet reshuffle is only one of numerous efforts now being made in the Allied chancelleries to bring a degree of postwar stability to Yugoslavia. Some of these efforts may attain nominal success.

But unless there is a lessening of the racial, ideological, and political differences that separate the opposing factions, the peace will bring no peace to the tortured land of the South Slavs. Thus far no such lessening has been apparent.

* * *

Generally speaking, the positions and ideologies of the Tito and Mihailovic groups are as follows:

The Partisans:

They represent themselves as the only true pro-Allied fighters in Yugoslavia and they accuse the Chetniks of being collaborators with the Axis. They comprise Croats, Slovenes, Bosnians, Herzogovinians, and Dalmatians, with a sprinkling of Serbs. They are mainly Leftist in sentiment, with many being avowed Communists. They have had the full benefit of Russia's incomparable propaganda machine since their organization as an active force. Their predominant religious preference is Roman Catholicism, although they have a strong representation of Moslems. For the past six months they have had the active military support of all the Allied Governments. They have no clearly defined political program. They favor a federal system in the Balkans, but say they will leave the form and personnel of Yugoslavia's government to the free choice of the people after the war.

The Chetniks:

They deny that they are collaborating with the Axis or ever have done so, and accuse the Partisans of being unrepresentative of the Yugoslav people. They are almost entirely Serbs. The majority are descendants of the original Chetniks, hardy guerrillas of the Serbian mountains who fought long and gallantly against the Turkish oppressors of their country. They are fiercely nationalistic. Most are Greek Catholics. They have a deep enmity for the Croats, whom they accuse of selling out Yugoslavia to the Germans in 1941. They have affection and trust for Russia, but reject Communist ideology. They are essentially democratic in outlook and tradition. They are singularly inept in the necessary political weapon of publicity. They profess allegiance to King Peter, but advocate an independent and predominately Serbian postwar Yugoslavia.

* * *

Taken at face value, these rival positions and outlooks are not such that they cannot be resolved by patient and intelligent effort. But it is more than differing aims and viewpoints that have kept Partisan and Chetnik apart. There are also emotion and history.

And emotion and history are likely to carry over into the peace in spite of the best efforts of diplomats and soldiers.

For example, Ruth Mitchell in her apologia for General Mihailovic and the Chetniks declares with Serbian passion:

"The problem of the Balkans will be second in importance and in difficulty only to the problem of Germany. There is not a Serb alive who has not lost a relative dear to him, murdered with unimaginable tortures by the Croats. Two hundred thousand Serbs have languished for two years in German prison camps largely through Croat treachery. Those who survive will return—how embittered toward the traitors."

* * *

With almost equal fervor, Louis Adamic proclaims in behalf of Marshal Tito and his men:

"The future belongs to the Partisans and their Liberation Front. From this movement will come some sort of political development which will constitute the decisive postwar factor in Yugoslavia. . . . Their struggle has been grim and demanding, uncompromising, revolutionary. They have been fighting not only the immediate Axis enemy, but also Mihailovic, the hero manqué, the patriot-blunderer and blind agent of amoral interests which have been at large in the Balkans for a thousand years."

If civil war in Yugoslavia is to be prevented, the United Nations must see to it that such intransigent bitterness is dissolved. They must replace hatred with love and misunderstanding with understanding.

Or as Dr. Josip Smodlaka, veteran Balkan diplomat, has put it: "The mental obstacles to freedom and democracy must be eliminated."

Armless Soviet Artist To Wield Brush Again

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—M. Polekov, a Russian artist who lost both arms in the defense of Stalingrad, will paint again, thanks to special apparatus sent him from the British Ministry of Pensions which supplies artificial limbs for British pensioners.

With one appliance, Mr. Polekov will be able to grip his palette on the stump of his left arm, and with another wield a brush.

Commanders Urged to Aid War Reporter

U. S. Headquarters terms accurate battle news best armor to combat Axis propaganda.

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—United States Army field commanders in the European theater of operations have received from headquarters a 24-page booklet explaining their relation to war correspondents and urging their full co-operation in aiding the reporters to send an accurate report of the fighting to the folks back home ahead of the German propaganda machine.

"We have only one counter-weapon to Herr Goebbels [Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister]," the military leaders were told. "That is our war correspondent. If he is insured a constant, speedy, and complete flow of news to the United States, to neutral countries, and to our Allies, our newspapers and radios thus will be able to use our own truthful information to counteract that from the enemy.

"If the German or Japanese is better at his job of handing out the information, then under our system the American editor has no choice. He can merely bewail the fact our side is failing in its task. He is forced against his own will to use the enemy's information. When we fail to furnish our story, we are failing as definitely as if we were neglecting a vital phase of the actual combat aspect of warfare."

"Long before we were in this war and ever since Pearl Harbor, the war correspondent has traveled right along with the troops, sharing the rigors of our position, mud, the snarl of dive bombers, field rations, blitzes, and casualties," the pamphlet said, adding that "many war correspondents have given their lives alongside the soldiers in the discharge of their missions of information."

"Our men want to win this war and then go home. They want to go home to a nation which is fully aware what the soldiers have gone through in this bitter fight against a bitter enemy," it concluded.

"Like all Americans, they know that in our country your 'name in the paper' is a recognition which comes to those who achieve something.

"It is not uncommon to see soldiers receive in letters from home clippings from their home-town papers lauding them for their activities in the Army. This makes a man feel he is appreciated. He knows his mother and father, wife or sweetheart, business associates or schoolmates have not forgotten him. He knows they have read about him in the newspaper or have heard about him on the radio.

"Only the war correspondent can deliver home this information. Everything possible should be done to help the war correspondent get his news out."

New Division Swells Army In Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Although the Buenos Aires authorities frown on any attempt to calculate the numbers and dispositions of their armed forces, recently swollen by the calling up of reserves and retention of conscripts, it was recently divulged, by means of an official communiqué from the War Ministry, that it had been decided "to reorganize the whole structure of the Argentine Army" and at the same time form an entirely new — 7th — Division.

Surprise has been caused here because Buenos Aires deliberately announced dispositions for the new Division. It is to be stationed in the province of Corrientes and territory of Missions, garrisoning the towns of Corrientes, Pas de los Libres, Goya and Posadas, where garrison movements recently have been the subject of international speculation. In the past year there have been several denials of any frontier troubles with neighbors, and the Brazilian Ambassador confirmed an Argentine official disclaimer.

Reorganization

In announcing Army reorganization and the latest expansion, as well as other measures, it was pointed out that the present structure was given the Army after taking into consideration centers of population, to avoid taking conscripts farther from their homes than was absolutely necessary.

Means of communication have improved considerably, and centers of population have been moved or changed. The result is that, in order to complete the strength of the regiments, considerable movement of conscripts has been involved. However, it is claimed the new organization will take into consideration these points by changing the command posts of certain of the regiments. For these reasons, regiments are stationed in Uspallata and Barrial, and the 26th Infantry Regiment was transferred from Mendoza to Junin de los Andes.

Long Frontier

It was also pointed out that Argentina has a frontier of more than 2,000 miles, the greater part of which is not guarded. Frontier posts will be established, and in this manner troops will obtain experience in the more rugged parts of the country.

Furthermore, the official statement says, it has been found by actual experience that the stationing of regiments in the interior of the country and along the frontier, towns "serves a useful purpose, as their presence brings new business and greater activity to these more distant points."

Visiting Editors Praise Democracy

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 23 (AP)—Practical democracy as it is being lived by the people of the United States is establishing a greater impression on a group of Central American editors touring the United States than all the tall skyscrapers and huge industrial plants of the nation's big cities.

Rodrigo Facio of San José, Costa Rica, summarized the views of the group by saying: "We have been impressed by the fact that while the United States is straining every effort to win a war against a powerful foe, the people at home are practicing democracy. You are in the midst of a political campaign in which the opposition is free to criticize the Administration without fear of being silenced, and in many ways you are showing by your everyday living that you believe in the principles you are fighting for."

Washington Setup

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The Office of War Information yesterday informed press and radio correspondents that "spot news" of the invasion of Europe would come only from the military theater.

"The outlook is that Washington as a rule will furnish only complementary military information," the memorandum said.

"Both Army and Navy public relations [offices] will be available at all hours to fill in material for the Washington press and radio corps. This material will include geographic data, chronologies, biographies, and similar information.

"OWI will be on a 24-hour schedule to provide whatever assistance it can to press and radio. The general news bureau of OWI and foreign news bureau of the domestic branch will be prepared to assist correspondents."

Brig. Gen. John Magruder was assigned to the War Department Bureau of Public Relations as an adviser and consultant for reporters and commentators on the background of current military operations.

Until recently attached to the Office of Strategic Services, General Magruder is a 1909 graduate of the Virginia Institute who entered the regular Army as an infantry lieutenant in 1910.

During World War I he was in France as a major in the field artillery, participating in the St. Mihiel battle. Later he was military attaché at Peking, an instructor at the field artillery school at Fort Sill, Okla., a professor at V. M. I., military attaché at Bern, Switzerland, and a branch chief in the military intelligence division in Washington.

Before his assignment to OSS, General Magruder served again in the Orient, and was with Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell in the early stages of the Burma campaign.

All-Welded Tanker Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va., May 23—The ninth and last of its class to be built by Welding Shipyards, Inc., the 18,000-ton, all-welded tanker Bulkero will be launched May 27 at the yard near the Norfolk Naval Operating Base. The keel for a larger tanker of a different class will be laid a few days later.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

St. Louis Spurs Junior Talent In Design

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York can wonder if it wants to whether it can outride Paris in the bid for fashion supremacy after the war. St. Louis isn't spending its time in speculation. It has made a place of its own in the world of fashion and Paris has no part in it. St. Louis goes cheerily on maintaining its distinction as the foremost center of junior styles in the country.

Miss Norma Schultz, National Advertising Manager of the Retailers Market News, a publication which has been a force in the growth of the St. Louis market, probably knows the history of that growth as well as anyone in that vigorous Midwestern city. It was through her eyes (keen, laughing brown ones, by the way) that I saw the picture of a decade of achievement, which has reached out of business and industry into the field of education and community co-operation. In fact, if any one thing may be given credit for the place St. Louis holds, she says, it is co-operation.

Ten years ago, Irving Sorger, general manager of Kline's in St. Louis, recognized the need for fashions for juniors—not just sizes that would fit them, but designs for their age group. He interested one manufacturer in trying out the idea—engaging some young graduates of the School of Design at Washington University, there, and letting them originate the kind of clothes college girls like to wear.

Courageous Venture

Had it failed, the venture would have been a costly one, but Mr. Sorger had faith that it would succeed, and it did. Miss Schultz recalled the manufacturer invited her to see the line.

"Dresses showed ingenuity and originality. They were the kind a girl would spot in a minute as being made just for her," said Miss Schultz.

St. Louis retailers were dubious at first—the old story of your home town being the last to acknowledge your achievement—but in other cities the line was quickly oversold. Thus the idea was launched and it was not long before other manufacturers were following the same plan.

But [and this is one of the features of the St. Louis market] although they were following the plan of designing junior-type dresses and coats for junior trade, they were not copying each other's designs. They recognized at the beginning that if they copied each other's designs they could not build a market. They saw that such business practice would kill the goose that laid the golden egg. So they set up a Style Piracy Bureau. This simple device, maintained by the Associated Garment Industries, has only once had to enforce the "economic sanctions" it has outlined in order to bring a straying member back into the straight and narrow way of ethical procedure. When a manufacturer has a new design, he registers it with the bureau. If another copies it, he is brought before a committee and if found guilty of the charge is effectively penalized.

"In other markets, when you see several manufacturers' lines you see practically all," said Miss Schultz. "But here it can safely be said that every line, although you may not think it good, will certainly be different. But, of course, we think every line is good," she added with an enthusiasm that was more than natural loyalty to the project. It was the considered opinion of an authority on fashion.

Catchy Names For Lines

The dresses have names, too, just the kind you'd expect—Mary Muffet, for instance, Kerry Cricket, Carol King, Minx Modes, Laura Lee, Susan Shane, Kitty Fisher, Ellen Kaye, and countless others just as gay. Manufacturers insist that the stores advertise the dresses by name and usually the line is confined to a single account in each city, which also gives the retailer the advantage of being known as the store which sells it.

But this is all from the business side of the project and there is another which is still closer to Norma Schultz's interest. It's the educational side, and not only the encouragement but also the actual opportunity it offers to young designers for rapid success in their field. It's the community co-operation the project has brought about and the close bond of good will which has been forged between Washington University and the city in which it is located. Young people coming out of the School of Fine Arts often find no necessity to look for jobs, for jobs have already been seeking them.

Miss Schultz told me of one manufacturer who already had two young graduates doing successful designing for him and who employed a third whom he had selected as having unusual promise. She had been there six months, but nothing she designed had any promise. Her employer analyzed her work and pointed out that her difficulty was endeavoring to copy the type of thing the other girls had done which had been successful. "Forget about what they have done, and do just the kind of thing you like yourself," he instructed her. She did so, and the first thing after that was one of his best selling designs.

"Instances like this show the sort of thing our manufacturers are doing in developing the best talent we have," Miss Schultz pointed out.

The Fashion Group of St. Louis is doing its part, too. Three years ago it established a scholarship (tuition and expenses) at Washington University School of Design for the outstanding student in design entering a competition held in 16 Midwestern and Southwestern states. Ruth Boles won the award and it has now been given to her for the fourth time.

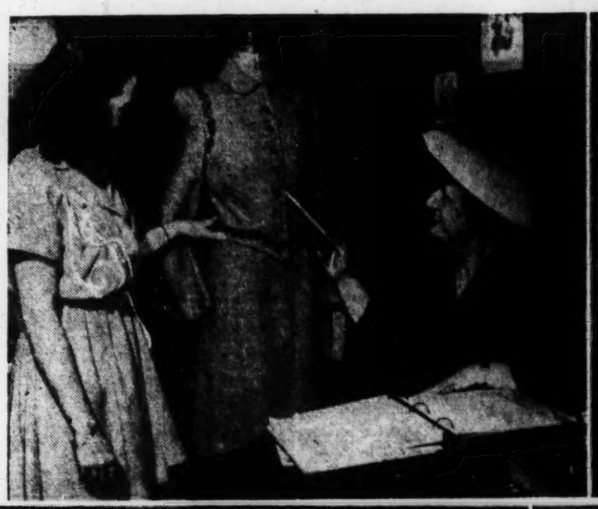
Observing the strides made by the garment manufacturers with the help of their young designers, the St. Louis millinery manufacturers three years ago co-operated with Washington University in starting the first millinery school of its kind in the country.

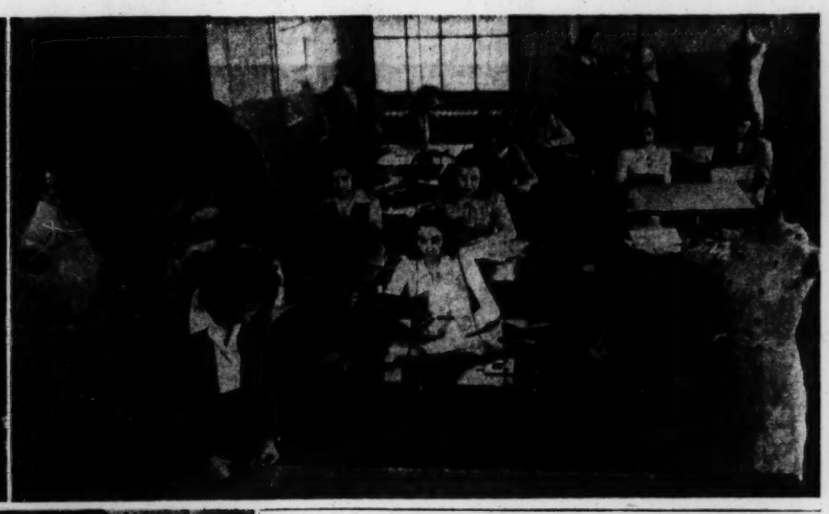
"You remember a few years ago none of the young girls were wearing hats," Miss Schultz reminded me. "Their reason was that they couldn't find any they liked. Our millinery manufacturers are now making the kind the girls design for themselves."

Prizes and an Auction

The new school is partly financed in an unusual way. A style show on millinery is held yearly in which the Millinery Association awards prizes. The manufacturers then bid on these models and a certain amount of the revenue goes to the school and a portion to the designer. Some of these hats have been what are known in the trade as "runners" or "best sellers" in literary parlance. At the showing, a committee of designers, manufacturers and buyers selects five prize-winning hats and also lets the audience vote for the one of its choice. This group of hats is considered the property of the association and each model is given to the manufacturer who makes best that type of hat. An auction of the rest is held after the show and is an occasion of great excitement with two or three manufacturers often bidding for the same design.

By no means are all of the St. Louis designers youngsters just out of school. There are those such as Grace Durocher, Grace Ashley and Marion McCoy, for instance, who are of long-established reputation. Some of these shake their heads at the idea of turning over to inexperienced girls the designing of a line in which thousands of dollars are tied up, but whatever their views in this respect, they are all wholeheartedly in favor of giving every help to the young designers and they lend support to the community fashion projects. Co-operation is the keynote of the St. Louis fashion industry.





One of the foremost young designers of St. Louis junior styles is Virginia Grey, shown upper left, originator of Kerry Cricket dresses, showing one of her models to Miss Norma Schultz, National Advertising Manager of the Retailers Market News. Upper right, a class in dress design at Washington University. Lower, Four of the students in dresses of their own design. Left to right, Betty Epstein, Phyllis Hirsch, Anne Widmer, and Anne Kinsey. Miss Kinsey wears a white linen weave suit with bright red halter blouse and red trim on coat shoulders.

Woman's Suffrage in Bermuda Fruit of 21 Years' Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hamilton, Bermuda

The Women's Suffrage Society of Bermuda saw a 21-year fight for the right to vote crowned with victory May 13 as the Legislative Council passed a measure according women the same status as voters as that held by men.

In the pioneer days of the suffrage campaign in Bermuda, only four opponents to ballots for women could be found in the Assembly when 115 women property owners presented a petition based on a principle of no taxation without representation. The Assembly did not then regard the request as strange and passed a number of bills, only to have them rejected by a single vote in the Upper House. However, by a 19 majority, assemblymen were opposed to enfranchising women, and successive efforts later met with failure in the Upper House.

Patient Type of Campaign

Nevertheless, a few women worked patiently through suffrage societies to win legislative and public support, mostly without the spectacular demonstrations of the British suffrage campaigns.

The nearest any suffragette got to jail during those days was one occasion when Mrs. Henrietta Tucker, wife of a doctor, refused to pay parochial taxes and was haled to court. She refused to pay even after being arraigned on the charge, and was only saved from committal to jail by the action of the Bishop of Bermuda, who interceded to put up the necessary money on behalf of the suffragette.

For a period suffragettes annually refused to pay parish taxes, leaving the vestries to levy on goods and chattels in order to meet tax obligations. Normally, the furniture put up for sale after such action, oftentimes antique, was repurchased by fellow suffragettes or behind-the-scene settlements were reached between the vestries and non-payers.

At the outbreak of the war the suffragettes rejected a suggestion that they refuse to do war work until they secure voting privileges; instead, they have noticeably been at the forefront of the war effort.

The recently successful campaign was led by a quartet of Bermuda women who worked on undismayed by the seemingly impossible job of securing equal suffrage rights in the Western Atlantic isle. They are Mrs. Gladys Morrell, wife of an English naval officer; Mrs. H. St. George Butterfield; Mrs. Henry Lockward, and Mrs. Tucker, the woman who refused to pay parochial taxes. These four at one time carried their request to the Colonial Secretary in London, but the Office for the Colonies ruled the suffrage matter a strictly local question to be settled by the Assembly in Bermuda.

One of the latest and strongest arguments advanced against the women at home was the contention that enfranchising of women would antagonize the colored population, which are in a considerable majority on the island and who are nominally prevented from voting by an existing law fixing ownership of at least £60 ($260) as a voting qualification.

When the Assembly finally approved the measure according the vote to any woman meeting other qualifications, it represented the first essential change in the franchise laws since the emancipation of the slaves in the early 19th century. Observers feel that the electorate will be considerably widened under the new laws despite the continuance of the property qualification. In the 1944 general election there were only 2,942 votes cast, while at least 400 own sufficient property to vote in the largest parish alone.

Clerical Influence Felt

One interesting phase of the suffrage campaign is that but for a chief justice who "did not want to put more power in the hands of the clergy," Bermuda would have been in the vanguard of woman's suffrage before the twentieth century.

Four times, in 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1899, after the assembly passed a bill enfranchising women, Sir Josiah Rees, chief justice, cast the deciding vote in the Legislative Council rejecting the measure because, he said, "The clergy sway women and (if we grant them suffrage) we should have Bermuda run by its clergy."

Try Burdock From the Roadside Gardens

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second half of an article on the preparation of wild greens which appear before vegetables are up in cultivated gardens and which may be used to vary our menus without taxing either our budget or our ration books.*

By Olive C. Leary
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

And now for our burdock stalks. These may be pulled separately as rhubarb, or cut even with the ground, and the leaves fed to rabbits, chickens, etc., as they are too tough for greens by the time the stalks are large enough to use.

Select the largest, but firm, leaf stalks from several plants rather than taking all from one plant. Thus the smaller ones can grow more sizable while the plant continues to put forth new stalks. Also, too much preparation time is wasted when the small stalks are used.

Because so few persons know of the edibility of burdock (both Common and Great) we'll call our basic recipe simply

Burdock Surprise

Place in water and wash each stalk free of its previously unnoticed "down" before peeling. To peel thinly or skin the stalks most quickly, start with the small or leaf end, at the inside center groove. Use a sharp knife and lift the very thin skin at the end, catching that of the groove with it as far down the stalk as possible, when the deeper in-curve at the base may be done separately or scraped. The rest of the stalk is straight and easily peeled—always thinly, as the hollow stems would otherwise leave little to be cut into ½-inch pieces for cooking.

If a stalk seems stringy, though firm, the main cords may be stripped out as with celery. The older stalks that incline to crush or soften when pressed between the fingers, will prove too fibrous, however, and should be discarded. Twelve large, firm stalks should serve four persons.

Cut the peeled stalks into a saucepan, rinse well, and put on to cook with enough water to be glimpsed through the surface. When it begins to boil, add salt and pepper and cook 15 to 20 minutes, or until tender. Add butter and serve hot.

Creamed Burdock

Prepare as for Burdock Surprise, then add cream or evaporated milk. Celery salt, or cream sauce provide variations.

Tomato Burdock

Prepare as for Burdock Surprise, and add 1 small can tomato purée (about ¾ cup) and a few shakes of celery salt.

For variety use a little less water in cooking the burdock and add 1 cup or more cooked tomatoes.

One slice of onion may also be used if desired.

We personally like burdock best raw in salads. Try the peeled, washed, and dried burdock stalks cut into small pieces, combined with any of the spring greens washed, dried, and crisply cut. Burdock may substitute, also, for celery in your favorite salads, especially by sprinkling in a little celery salt.

Sorrel, both the cloverlike wood sorrel and the halberd-shaped leaves of sheep or field sorrel, should be used on our tables. So locate and treasure its patches, for the tart leaves add delightful piquancy to all salads.

It's as much fun accepting the invitation to be outdoors gathering these fresh, free foods as it is adding new zest to spring menus.

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

Fats Still Needed

Waste fats are still needed for the war effort. To simplify the salvage of the necessary fat, collect it in a washed number two can as it has an approximate capacity of one pound and four ounces. If you tie a piece of cheesecloth tightly across the top of the can, the fat is strained and ready for the butcher when filled.

AWVS Make 'Makeovers' High Style

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

American Women's Voluntary Services at their annual convention held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday announced the inauguration of their new "Clothing Conservation Program" by a remake clothes revue. It was not, however, "remake" in the tired manner of making over old clothes. Twenty of America's top-flight fashion designers lent their touch of genius to the affair by co-operating with this national organization of women in ripping, pressing and redesigning outmoded garments.

Not only did the AWVS focus the attention of fashion designers on clothes that could be remade, but through enlisting the participation of the Butterick Pattern Company in the plan, have made available to those who desire them patterns cut after these designs for remade clothes. They may be had at any of the 400 AWVS workshops established throughout the country.

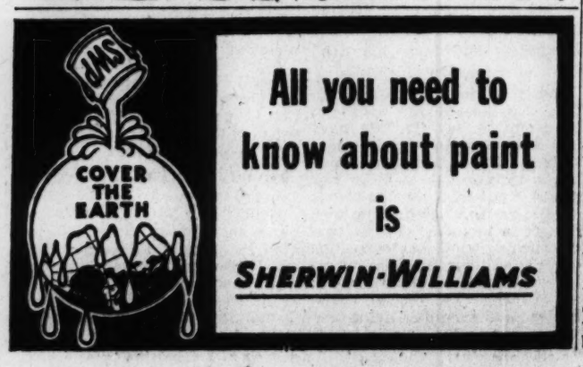
Every home sewer finds it stimulating to discover how Helen Cookman, for instance—that expert on dressmaker clothes—has fashioned a voluminous old cape into a smart suit; what wonders Philip Mangone or Vera Maxwell has wrought from the fine wool in one of father's old suits; how Nettie Rosenstein has gone about changing an impossible evening dress into a bareback dinner frock. Among other designers who have contributed talent to the remake revue are Fira Benenson, Sophie Gimbel, Clarepotter, Adele Simpson, Kiviette, Claire McCardell, Dorothy Cox, and Charles Armour—all names which mean taste and distinction.

So that the remake story might unfold in sequence, three stages of the costumes were shown on the runway at the same time: a blow-up of the garment that was to be remade; the model designed from the old garment by the fashion designer; and the duplicate made in the AWVS workshop from the Butterick pattern adapted from the designer's own pattern. With a few bold strokes these told the remake story and showed the possibilities inherent in a world of old clothes.

To encourage the salvage of these clothes, the AWVS have launched a free training course in clothing conservation. This will instruct women in correct methods for reclaiming and remaking old and outmoded garments. A "Remake Booklet" containing 28 different patterns with specific instructions will be available for distribution at all AWVS workshops to facilitate this plan for increasing women's enthusiasm for rejuvenating old garments and for making the best use of their fine prewar materials. Not only will this plan stretch the family budget, but it will also conserve materials.

While some 10,000 women from coast to coast have volunteered in the AWVS for many types of war service, one of the most popular is the mending and tailoring service set up in 14 states for service men and women who bring or send their uniforms to the AWVS workshops to have them altered or repaired free of charge.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.



All you need to know about paint is SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

Difficult Struggle Lies Ahead, Prime Minister Tells Canada

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 23—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, just back from Britain, told Canadians that he felt "more deeply than ever that the struggle is going to be much greater and more difficult than any of us begin to comprehend."

But he said that he was more certain than ever of ultimate victory in view of what he had seen of the vast preparations for the task ahead and from what he had been told about these preparations by military and civilian leaders in Britain.

Mr. King was given a spontaneous and enthusiastic ovation by the entire House of Commons when he entered Parliament for the first time on his return from the Commonwealth Conference in London.

Grave But Confident

The Prime Minister was grave but confident when he spoke of the struggle that lies ahead which as the "greatest conflict in arms" in the history of the world.

He warned, however, that he did not believe this war would end the conflict between different classes and races of men. "The enemy of today must be completely destroyed," said Mr. King, "but forces of evil have been let loose in this world which it is going to be difficult to bring to bay. These forces of evil are going to continue to do their part in helping to destroy all that is best for mankind, I am afraid, for many years to come, after the main struggle is over.

"In all our deliberations here, as I am sure will be the case in the deliberations of all the other assemblies of free nations, we must never lose sight of the fact that our greatest work perhaps still lies ahead in seeking to trample underfoot and destroy the dragon that today is seeking to destroy all of mankind."

Gates of Freedom

Hs said he was more impressed than ever with the truth that Britain "holds the gate of freedom for the world." He stressed the fact that Britain had been very hard pressed in recent years to keep those gates ajar. He declared he believed that if the Commonwealth of Nations had not come to its side when the war broke out, it might have been impossible to keep those gates open. If they ever were closed, "there will be no more freedom for free men in this world, I believe, for a thousand years to come," he told Parliament members.

The Commonwealth Conference, in the Prime Minister's opinion, was in every way a very great success in the unity of purpose, feeling and action of those who were there and "in what it represented, in a symbolic way, to other parts of the world in the complete unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations and their high purpose at this time."

Discussions were free, frank, and friendly, he said, and while there were shades of opinion arising out of different geographical positions of the nations, there was no difference in arriving at a "convergence of views" on all matters discussed. The program was full, he related, dealing primarily with war affairs and general war plans, but also with foreign affairs and postwar problems. The entire proceedings, Mr. King said, "were marked by a degree of unanimity and determination that it would be impossible to exaggerate."

Allies Set Up Zones in Italy To Guide Guerrilla Bands

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—All of German-occupied Italy has been divided into six operational zones for waging of guerrilla resistance, a joint Allied-Italian command radiocast beamed to Italian patriots said, calling on them "to prepare for the day of action" when the order will be given.

The Naples radio announcement, recorded by the Office of War Information, said representatives of the Allied Command in Italy and Premier Pietro Badoglio composed the "new command" for such behind-the-front resistance.

The six zones, five of them in Central Italy, were defined as:

1. "No man's land"—areas immediately ahead of the front lines of the Allies. No organized Italian patriot resistance in this zone is foreseen.
2. The area including and surrounding Rome. Special instructions for this zone will be given at the proper time.
3. The coastal areas from the Tiber to the Arno Rivers on the Italian west coast.
4. The central Apennine Mountain areas.
5. Coastal areas along the Adriatic from Pescara to the Rubicon River.
6. The entire zone of Northern Italy above a line from Pisa to Rimini.

The radiocast said "it is obvious that the tasks assigned to patriots in that part of Italy still occupied by the Germans vary according to their nearness to the path of approaching action" and that the zones had been announced "to make certain that instructions from the general headquarters of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander will be completely carried out.

"These zones have been created so that the population living in each will be able to receive pertinent instructions" by radio, it added, and "we have already said the day of action is near."

Farm Machine Loss in Africa

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—A start was called today for a Senate investigation of the farm machinery situation, with Senator Hanlan J. Bushfield (R) of South Dakota asking an official explanation of a report that equipment sorely needed here has been "gathering dust" in North African warehouses for a year.

Senator Bushfield said a civilian Government official, stationed in North Africa, had told him of seeing "two big warehouses filled with new American-made combines and other farm machinery which had been in storage for at least a year."

"This was at a time when farmers in this country were crying for combines to harvest their crops," Senator Bushfield said. "Farmers haven't got a third of the machinery they need."

The extent to which farm machinery has been shipped to other nations through Lend-Lease and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is one of the chief points to be covered in the inquiry, to be conducted by an agriculture subcommittee under the chairmanship of Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa. Senator Bushfield is a member.

Senator Gillette said the investigation would look especially into the possibility of increased allotments of materials for machinery manufacture.

War Food Administration and War Production Board officers were listed as the first witnesses.

Nazis to Try Allied Pilots

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—German peoples courts will try Allied pilots shot down during fighter-plane attacks on trains and communications in Germany, a German radiocast quoted by the Stockholm newspaper, Svenska Dagbladet, said today.

Ever since the great Allied fighter sweep over Germany May 21, Nazi propaganda has charged that the attacks were made mainly against trains carrying women and children, and that pilots shot down farmers in their fields.

The trial threat recalled the German declaration of last Dec. 23 that British and American airmen held as prisoners of war in Germany would be tried as "war criminals"—in answer to the Russians' trials at Kharkov and execution of three Germans and a Russian traitor found guilty of committing atrocities.

Apparently no trials were staged in Germany, although a radiocast more than a month later said there were reports such action was "in preparation."

A Berlin radiocast heard in London today said, "The German Supreme Command thinks it necessary to put before the world a number of outrageous violations of international law by the Anglo-American air force. There were 20 cases of violation against international law between Jan. 24 and April 14.

"Since April 14, the Supreme Command points out, Anglo-American attacks on hospitals, etc., have recurred almost daily. No dressing station, no hospital train, or transport of wounded soldiers is safe from attack of Anglo-American planes. In all these cases, the attacked targets are clearly marked with the Red Cross."

Iowa Flood Menace Increased by Rain

DES MOINES, May 23 (AP)—The worst floods in 40 years swept through central and southeastern Iowa, and the Weather Bureau estimated that the end was still more than a week away.

The tenth fatality in five days was reported. The storms have covered a belt equal to more than half the area of the State.

The bulk of the flood waters raced through the southeast sections, where the Des Moines River was rising rapidly, and the Weather Bureau said flood conditions would continue all week, with the crest not reaching Ottumwa, halfway between Des Moines and the corner of the State, until May 28. Hundreds of families were marooned and new highway and railroad washouts were being reported as fast as others were being repaired.

Charles D. Reed, Federal meteorologist, said the Des Moines River would reach the highest stages since 1903 before the floods passed.

Government Lobby Wasn't Her Hobby

NEW YORK (AP)—A Government worker arrived at her building minus her badge, so her identification had to be checked.

This took 15 minutes, and when she reached her office she was required to fill out a form explaining the tardiness.

Upon reaching the question, "Where did you reside during the period of your absence?" she wrote:

"In the lobby of this building."

Good Care of Surplus Ships After War Promised by Land

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 23 (AP).—There will be no surplus merchant ship graveyards after this war such as followed World War I, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land told a Maritime Day celebration audience here last night as the nation commemorated the service of its 140,000 merchant seamen.

"This time we plan to maintain the ships in lay-up, and not tie them in a swamp to rust and rot away," said the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administrator.

Rough estimates indicate it will cost approximately $3,000 to $4,000 a ship a year in lay-up, he said.

"That means $4,000,000 a year for 1,000 ships," he added. "That seems to me pretty small cost for maintaining in good condition a reserve fleet as compared with the cost of building a new one, a cost . . . which runs today to about $18,000,000,000, of which some 40 per cent is war cost alone."

In New York, the seafarers who carry supplies to the fighting fronts were honored in ceremonies, at which Mayor F. H. La Guardia declared that the American people "are determined to maintain their Merchant Marine this time."

Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, presented Gold Star Flags to mothers whose sons were among the 5,500 American merchant seamen who have been killed in the war, and unveiled a memorial to them.

Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, read a letter from President Roosevelt expressing the nation's debt "to those young Americans who have sailed the Seven Seas in the face of hidden dangers and gone down with their ships when carrying supplies to our fighting men and those of our allies."

In Kansas City, it was disclosed that a new, distinctive uniform is in the offing for personnel of the Merchant Marine.

Woolly Trek 'Blankets' Grand Coulee

United States Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior

Huge Flock of Sheep Crosses Big Dam in Annual Trip 'Home to the Range'

The Bureau of Reclamation at Grand Coulee Dam, Wash., each spring allows thousands of sheep to cross the 550-foot-high structure on their annual pilgrimage from their winter feeding sheds to the forest ranges in the mountainous areas to the north. This year a band of 5,000 made its way over the 30-foot-wide highway which surmounts the crest of the dam, the largest number ever to cross at one time. In the foreground, downstream from the dam, can be seen the top of the east powerhouse. Generators in a similar structure on the opposite shore each month are delivering about 600,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power to vital Pacific Northwest war industries, the world's largest monthly output of energy by a single plant.

Chrysler Strike Called Off; Northwest Lumber Belt Idle

DETROIT, May 23 (AP)—The Chrysler Corp. strike causing idleness for nearly 12,000 war workers was called off suddenly today by the Executive Board of Local 490, United Automobile Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Ordering strikers back to work on the afternoon shift, the local's Executive Board took its action a day before its membership was to appear before the parent U. A. W.-C. I. O.'s highest councils "with facts and witnesses" to explain the strike.

R. J. Thomas, president, and co-officials of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. had ordered the local's leaders to appear before the U. A. W.-C. I. O.'s International Executive Board tomorrow. At the same time, George F. Addes, International Secretary-Treasurer, had urged employees to disregard picket lines and enter the affected plants.

Lumber Plant Idle

Production of lumber supplies, listed by the War Production Board as the nation's foremost vital materials shortage, was stalled in more than 40 plants today in the great Pacific Northwest lumber belt.

Thousands were idle: estimates of the number off duty ranged from 13,000 to 15,000; the walkouts—in protest against a wage increase denial—were spreading rapidly. Union officials termed the walkouts "wildcat," and spokesmen issued public statements in an attempt to keep the men on the job.

The walkouts began after the National War Labor Board denied last week requested wage increases. The A. F. of L. union asked a 15-cent hourly wage increase to $1.05; the C. I. O. lumber union also asked an increase.

Thus far the walkout has affected only mills; loggers are still on the job.

In Other Areas

Meanwhile, in Washington, Harold Boeschenstein, Acting Director of the War Production Board's Forest Products Bureau, asked forestry, logging, lumber and agricultural workers to seek continuing draft deferments of workers in essential occupations to help ease the acute shortage of critical lumber and pulpwood products.

In Joplin, Mo., on the edge of one of the world's greatest wheat belts, a bread famine resulted when only 10 per cent of the normal supply of bread was available.

Union bakers went on strike over the week end in a dispute over wages. Russell Prince, Union Business Agent, said the bakers wanted assurance that a proposed contract calling for increased wages and $70,000 in retroactive pay would be approved.

Drug production was halted at two Detroit plants of Parke Davis & Co. as 1,900 employees carried out a strike authorized May 20 in a National Labor Relations Board election. At least 2,600 more workers were idle in disputes at the Chevrolet transmission division at Saginaw and the Campbell, Wyant and Cannon Foundry Company at Muskegon.

Parke Davis employees, members of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Union (C. I. O.), voted to strike to enforce demands including a general 10-cent an hour raise, a reclassification of jobs and a union shop.

The Saginaw dispute, with 1,300 idle at a Chevrolet transmission division forge plant, concerns no-smoking rules and a change in a shift starting time.

At Muskegon, 1,300 remained away from work at Campbell, Wyant & Cannon in a dispute over the discharge of 22 employees whom the company said walked out to enforce demands for a wage increase.

'Earnest Hope' Of Greek Unity Voiced by U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt has informed Greek leaders of the "earnest hope" of the American people that unity among their resistance factions will make "a new landmark of purposeful unity in Greek history."

An exchange of notes between Mr. Roosevelt and three Greek resistance leaders was made public today at the State Department. The leaders, Alexander Svolos, Petros Roussos, and a Mr. Porphyrogennis sent the President a message on May 16 deploring factional differences among the Greek forces, including "the late mutinies in the Middle East."

They wired the President on the occasion of a conference held at Beirut, Lebanon; which resulted in unifying the factions on May 21.

In reply to the message, President Roosevelt said:

"I have received your welcome and reassuring message. We Americans are firm friends of the Greek people, who have fought so valiantly and suffered so direly during the course of the war, and have therefore been profoundly distressed by the recent disunity in Greek ranks.

"But we remember that the Greeks have always shown the capacity to submerge their differences and rally together in times of real national crisis. The occasion and opportunity exists again today and it is our earnest hope and prayer that the Greek leaders assembled in the Near East will make of the current conference a new landmark of purposeful unity in Greek history."

First Savannah Stamps Sold Sent to President by Corporal

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 23 (AP)—"Dear Mr. President: I've read that you're a stamp collector so I know you'll be glad to get these stamps, the first sheet sold in the S. S. Savannah issue."

These words, written in the scrawling hand of Corp. Freeman Rotes, former infantry soldier wounded on Guadalcanal in 1942 and now with the Army Service Forces as a mechanic at Camp Stewart, Ga., were the first in a letter Corporal Rotes sent President Roosevelt yesterday. The Corporal forwarded a sheet of 50 stamps of the S. S. Savannah issue to his Commander in Chief, the nation's best-known stamp collector.

The issue was in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Savannah's departure, when it became the first steamship to cross the Atlantic.

Rotes Tells Story

Corporal Rotes, more at home with a rifle than a pen, recounted his story with refreshing simplicity:

"When I came into the Army three years ago I never dreamed I'd some day write a letter to my Commander in Chief, but I did want to send you these stamps. I got up real early this morning so I could get into Savannah and be first in line when they started to sell the stamps.

"I realize you don't know anything about me, Mr. President, except that I am a soldier, so I will tell you a little about myself. I come from Rosiclare, Ill., and have been in the Army since April 16, 1941. I served on Guadalcanal in December, 1942, and killed five Japs before I was wounded and sent back.

"At present I am a mechanic in the post motor pool at Camp Stewart, Ga., and I hope before the war is over I'll be able to get back into action again. I was proud of the infantry outfit I was with on Guadalcanal, I am proud of the Army Service Forces outfit I'm in now and I'm proud to be in the Army.

Asks a Favor

"Could I ask a favor, Mr. President? My sister Rosio Rotes, who is a nurse in the hospital at Rosiclare, Ill., also collects stamps. Would it be too much to ask you to send one of these stamps to her?"

"Thank you very much, Mr. President."

Signing his letter, "Respectfully," Corporal Rotes added this postscript: "Could you send a stamp to my girl friend, too? Her name is Louise Scandone and she lives at 342 Main Street, Winthrop 52, Mass."

Roy M. North, Third Assistant Postmaster General, sold the stamps to Corporal Rotes. Mr. North autographed the strip at the bottom of the sheet as did J. Marcus Stubbs, Postmaster, and Mayor Thomas Gamble of Savannah.

Police Find Auto Story 'Colored' by Motorist

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Two policemen found a motorist asleep at the wheel of his automobile parked in the center of a downtown street. Explained the driver:

"I was just waiting for the light to turn."

WPB Faces Test In Brewster Case

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The War Production Board's ability to cope with an eventual flood of war plant shutdowns came up against a test today in the case of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, shorn of its job of making fighter planes.

While four Government agencies sought war-useful work for Brewster's big plants at Johnsville, Pa., and Long Island City, N. Y., whose output of Corsair fighter planes will be choked off July 1, WPB officials expressed strong doubt that either would be permitted to turn to any form of civilian manufacture.

WPB said the Army, Navy, and War Manpower Commission had been asked to report on the possibility of new contracts for Brewster, and that a solution may appear within two or three days.

The Navy canceled its contract with Brewster as part of an announced reduction in fighter plane output, noting that there was "no dissatisfaction" with the management of Henry J. Kaiser, Pacific Coast shipbuilder who took over the troubled company last year at Government request, or with the new management which succeeded Mr. Kaiser.

Forces of the United Nations are invited to visit—
NAVANA
FOR PORTRAITS OF DISTINCTION
73, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND
WHAT! NO NEW PENS!!
Don't worry: your "Old Faithful" will be returned to you as good as new if you send it to the
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ALLANS
Blackett St. Tel. 25556
All Repairs Sent C. O. D.

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Since 1847 Standard of Furniture Quality

For more than a century HAMMOND'S have been NOTED FOR WOOL
and in spite of the present difficult days, every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality wools for which they are famous.
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ESTD. 1838
A Family Establishment of unique standing—famous for quality and distinctive choice.
McDONALDS specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.
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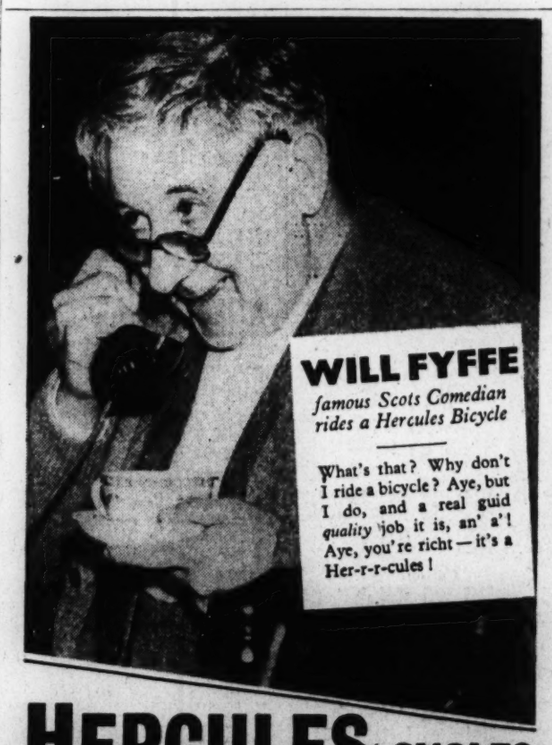
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On KNIVES and FORKS

CHARLES I (1625), IN THE POSSESSION OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.
Sledge: Forks! What be they?
Mercroft: The laudable use of forks, brought into custom here as they are in Italy to the sparing of napkins.
"The Devil is an Ass" by Ben Jonson.
We always speak of "Knives and Forks", never of "Forks and Knives", and yet in polite society it is the fork with which we are on the more intimate terms.
The reason is, probably, that the knife existed long before the fork made its appearance and that the first "forks" were really knives . . .
Chaucer's Prioresse who "leet no morsel from hir lippes fall" knew neither knife nor fork. She dipped into the dish with her dainty fingers and demurely conveyed the morsel to her mouth with the same implements. In a book on Continental travel published in London in the year 1611 we read this: "the reason for this their curiosity (i.e. the use of the fork) is because the Italian cannot by any means endure to have his dish touched with fingers seeing all men's are not alike clean." Thus the fork appears to have succeeded the napkin for this particular usage.
The origin of the fork was probably a smaller pointed knife with which the joint was steadied whilst being carved. From that was evolved something like a skewer or one-pronged fork which later became the two-pronged fork. But these were only servers.
Individual knives probably came into polite use in this country about the fourteenth century, but the individual fork in association with the knife did not put in an appearance until the seventeenth century, though they had been in use in Italy at a much earlier date. In fact in some examples of early table cutlery which have been preserved we find sets of knives with only one fork.
English silver-handled knives and forks (two-pronged) of the eighteenth century show considerable variety and artistry of design, but as the fork developed from the two-prong to the three and later to the four-pronged and increased in utility, table cutlery tended to deteriorate in design.
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The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	700,800
1944 volume to date	87,724,414
1943 volume to date	141,735,509

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	52.2	Prev.day	52.3
Month ago	50.5	Year ago	50.7
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
Abv & Str 1⅓e †	10	52	52	52	+2
Acme Steel 3	2	59½	59	59½	+1
Adams Ex ⅓g	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	21	21	21	
Air Reduction 1a	9	38⅛	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6	†200	90	90	90	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	21	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	10	2⅛	2	2	
Allegheny pf	50	30½	30	30	— ⅛
Allec or pf	4	57⅞	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg Ludlm .70e	17	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ⅓g	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	142	142	142	+ ½
Allied Kid 1a	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Allied Mills 2e	7	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Allis C Mfg ⅓e	20	35½	35⅛	35⅜	
Allis Ch Mfg pf 4	5	110	109¼	109¼	
Alnwrds Pet 1⅓e	1	99	98¼	98¼	+1¼
AmAcChDel 1.20	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Am Bk Note .40e	14	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	90	64	63½	64	
Am Bosch ⅓e	9	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	4	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	12	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Am Can 3	6	88	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	60	173½	172½	173½	— ⅛
Am Car&Fdy 4g	8	35	34½	34¾	
Am Car&F pf 3½e	7	75¾	75	75¾	+1¼
Am Chain & C 2	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
Am Chicle 4a	10	118	118	118	
Am Crystal Sug	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Am Cvn S pf 6 †	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	
Am Distil	5	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	6	25	24¾	25	
Am & For Pow	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Am&F P 5e pf3k	3	80½	79	80½	+2
Am&F P5 7pf3½k	5	88½	88	88	
Am&FP 2pf	51	24	24	24	
Am-Haw SS ⅓ae	2	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	70	70	70	+ ⅛
Am Ice	5	6½	6½	6½	
Am Interna ⅓g	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Invest Ill .60	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive 1.40	17	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
Am Locom pf 7	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Am M&Met 1⅛e	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Am Metal ⅓e	3	20¾	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	20	119	119	119	
AmNewsCol .80 †	90	24⅜	24⅛	24⅝	
Am Pnw & Lt	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P&L $6 pf	11	46⅞	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	3	43¼	43	43⅛	
Am Rad&StS .20e	75	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	
Am R Mill .40e	12	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
Am RolMpf4½ †450		69½	68½	69	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz ⅓e	6	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	20	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	12	37⅞	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †130		152¾	152	152	— ¼
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	41	41	41	+ ⅛
Am Snuff pf 6 †	30	147½	147½	147½	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	11	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
Am Stores ⅓e	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am Stove .60e	3	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	40½	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	120¼	120¼	120¼	— ¾
Am Tel & Tel 9	17	158⅞	158¾	158⅞	
Am Tobacco 3a	5	63	63	63	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	7	63¾	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	80	144½	144	144½	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ⅓e	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Am Viscose 1e	4	42¼	42⅛	42¼	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	3	85	84½	84½	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1.20e	16	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
Anac W&C ⅓ae †	100	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
Armour & Co	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	5	87	86½	87	+ ⅛
Armou & Co pf †	20	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
Armstrong Cork ⅓e	5	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .20e	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Asso Dry Goods ⅓e	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Associates Inv .40e	1	33	33	33	
Atlas Ln pf 5 †	10	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Atch T & S F 3e	24	66⅞	66	66⅝	+ ⅛
Atch T&S F pf 5	4	95	94¾	95	
Atl Coast L 1⅓e	65	40⅞	39⅞	40¾	+1
Atl Refining ⅓e	6	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ⅓e	29	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd 1⅓e †	180	59	58½	59	+1
Aust Nichols	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ½
Aviation Corp 10e	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Bald Loco ct1½g	2	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	5	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	12	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bans&A pf3¼k	†120	65	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	7	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
Barker Bros ¾g	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	†	30	50	50	+3
Barnsdall Oil .60e	19	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	7	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	10	31¼	31	31	
Beech Aircr 1g	6	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Bell Aircr 1a	20	12¾	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1⅓e	13	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	9	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Best Foods ⅓e	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
Beth Steel 3e	12	58¼	58⅛	58¼	
Beth Steel pf 7	2	121¼	121	121¼	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	2	44¾	44¼	44¾	— ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	4	19	18⅞	19	
Blaw-Knox .15e	14	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Bliss & L ⅓e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bloomingdale .45e	†120	16⅛	16	16⅛	+1½
Blumenthal pf7 †	20	100	100	100	+2
Boeing Airplane 1e	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Bohm&Brass ⅓ae	1	49	49	49	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½a †	40	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
Bond Strs 2	3	39⅞	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅞
Borden Co .80e	4	31⅜	31¼	31¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
Bramin Airw .60	11	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Bridgep Cp Am 2	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Bridgp Mfg 2	7	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers 3	3	47½	47	47	— ½
Brkyn Un Gas ⅓ae	8	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
Brown Shoe 2	2	43¼	43½	43½	+ ½
Brunswick-Bal ⅓e	17	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	5	9⅜	9¼	9½	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	119⅜	119½	119½	— ½
Budd Mfg		7¼	7	7¼	
Budd Mfg pf †	10	130½	130½	130½	
Buff Mfg55pf5 †160		62⅞	62	62½	— ⅜
Budd Wheel ½pg	2	8	8	8	
Buffalo Forge 45e	1	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ⅓e	3	17⅞	17½	17½	
Bulova Watch 2	5	32¾	32¼	32¾	+1⅛
Burling Mills .80e	5	29½	28¾	29½	+ ½
BurrAdMach .40e	27	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Bush T pf 6 †	10	64	64	64	+1
Bush TBpf1½k †	20	50½	50	50½	
Butler Bros .30e	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	1	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
Calif P pf 2½ †	10	56	56	56	
Calumet&Hec .20e	1	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
Campbell Wy ¼ae	5	18¾	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
Can Dry GAle ½ae	•11	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
Can South Ry 3 †	20	40	40	40	+ ¾
Canad Pacific ⅛½e	12	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
Caro C&O 5 †	70	111	110½	111	+ ½
Case (J.I) Co	4	36½	35¾	36	+ ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	9	48⅜	47¾	48⅜	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 1.35f	21	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	150	118	117	118	— ½
Celotex Corp ½	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	20	19⅞	19⅞	
Cent R R N J	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
CentVioletaSug 1g	5	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
Century Rib M	1	10	10	10	
Cerro de Pas 1½e	7	32¾	32	32	
Certain-teed Prod	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†120	63	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6 †	40	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	1	31½	31½	31½	
Ches & Ohio 3	24	45¾	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & Ei Ill ⅓pg	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	9	15	14¾	14⅞	
Chi Grt West	27	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ⅞ak	19	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	
Chi No West wi	26	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	26	57	56¾	56¾	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Chi FT prpf2½ †	20	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¾
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1⅓e	9	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛	+ ⅛
City I & F 1.20	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
City I&F pf6½ †	30	105	105	105	
City Invest	†	3C	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ½
Clev E I pf 4½ †	10	114	114	114	+ ½
Clev Gr Br ½e	2	41	40½	41	+ ¾
ClimaxMolyb1 20a	10	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅜
Clett Peab ⅓ae	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	4	115¼	114½	114¼	— ½
Coca-Cola A 3	30	67	67	67	+ ½
Colgate-Pim ⅓ae	11	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Collins & Aik ½ae	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Col & South	†250	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf	†950	21½	21	21¼	+1
Col & South 2pf	†160	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	7	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
ColumB'cast A .80e	8	32⅛	31⅝	32⅜	+ ⅛
ColumB'cast B .80e	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	33	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Com G&E 5 pf 5 †	30	71	71	71	—1½
Col G & E pf 6	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ½
Colum Pict ⅓g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Comm Credit 3	7	40	39¾	40	
Comml Inv Tr 2.40	7	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Comml Solv .60g	11	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	
Com'wlth & South	95	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Com&Southpf2½k	3	83½	83¼	83½	+ ⅛
Con Ed 1.40	17	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ⅓e	6	13¼	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	24⅛	23¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	9	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	29	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
Cons Edis pf 5	5	104¾	104⅝	104¾	
Cons Film Ind	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cons Film pf ½ak	8	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Cons Laundries .35e	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	12	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	12	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	10	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	40	104¾	104½	104¾	+ ⅛
Container Corp ⅓e	6	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓pe	10	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Cont Can ⅓e	7	39	38¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .20g	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Cont Ins .1.60a	5	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Cont Motors .15e	33	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	3	32⅜	32	32	
Cooper Bess 1⅓e	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
CopperweldStl .80	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†110	48½	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	7	56¾	56	56¾	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	† 50	175½	175½	175½	
Cornell-D El .40e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	5	23¼	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	40	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
CreamofWh 1⅓g	2	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ⅓ae	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Crown Cork pf 2½	3	47⅜	47	47	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	6	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	4	30½	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	77	77	77	+ ½
Cuba R R pf	†420	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	8	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	
Cuneo Press 1⅓g	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	60	105	105	105	
Cur G&E 5 pf 5 †	30	71	71	71	—1½
Curtis Publishing	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	7	43½	42⅞	43½	+1
Curtis-Wright ⅓ag	25	5⅛	5	5	
Curtis-Wr A ⅓ae	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
Cutler-Ham .70e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Davis n Chem 1g	6	15⅛	15	15	
Decca Record 1.20	4	24¾	24¼	24¾	
Deere & Co 2g	10	40⅝	39¾	40⅝	+ ⅛
Deere&Co pf 1.40	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	44	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+1⅛
Del Lack & West	80	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	11	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Mtge 1a	3	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	
Diam Match ⅓g	1	39	39	39	
Diam Matchpf1⅓a	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
Dist Corp-Sg h2.22	50	35⅞	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup 1.20	10	46	46	46	
Doehler Die C 3ae	2	38½	38⅜	38½	
Dome Mines h1.60	5	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Dow Chem 3	2	120	119¾	120	+1
Dresser Mfg 1e	4	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .80g	9	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Duplan Co pf 8 †	10	118¼	118¼	118¾	—1¼
DuPont deN 2.50e	15	145¾	144¼	145	+ ¾
Eagle PichLd .30e	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Eastern R M .10e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	163	162	162	—2
East Kodak pf6 †	10	184	183	184	+2
Ed&Mus Ind .08e	22	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1⅛e	12	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
Electric Boat ⅓ae	109	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	89	88	88	—1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	7	92½	91½	91½	—1½
El Storage Bat 2	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	3	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
Endic-John pf 4 †	10	107	107	108	+1½
Eng Pub Service	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	†200	97¼	97	97	—⅜3
EPS&S3¼pf5½	†290	99½	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
Eng P S $6pf6	† 30	101½	101	101½	+ ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	2	½	½	½	
Erie R R 1g	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct 1g	50	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
EurekaVClean ⅓ae	1	8½	8½	8½	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	8	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
FairabnksMorse ⅓a	3	40	40	40	
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	13	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	101¼	101	101¼	
FedMog&Smelt 1e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Fed Mot Truck .40	43	7⅛	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	21	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅜
FedDStrs pf4¼a †	60	96¾	96	96¾	+1
Ferro Enam ¼ge	3	21	21	21	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	6	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾ae	9	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅛
First T&R pf4½	1	106	106	106	
FirstNatStrs 2½	6	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
Flintkote .30e	42	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	37	37	37	+ ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 2	1	28	28	28	
Follansbee Stl	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
Foon Mach .35e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
Francisco Sugar	5	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
Frank Simon pf †	10	89	89	89	
Freeport Sulph 2	3	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Trs .80e	8	38⅛	38	38	
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	90	110	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
Gair Robert .30g	12	3¾	2⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gamewell 1¼e †	40	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gaylord Cpf2½k †	50	54½	54½	54½	
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans ⅓e	4	44¼	43⅞	44	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf8	† 20	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
Gen Bronze .30e	2	9	9	9	
Gen Cable	3	4⅞	4½	4⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½k †	140	92	92	92	+ ½
Gen Cigar 1	5	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
Gen El 1.40	43	36	35¾	35¾	
Gen Foods 1.60	3	42⅝	42½	42½	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	10	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ⅛
Gen G & E A	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gen Mills 4	2	110	110	110	+ ½
Gen Motors 1½e	56	59¾	59½	59⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
Gen Outd Ad ¼ae	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Gen Outd Adv A 4	1	45	45	45	
Gen Print Ink .10e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½ae	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Gen Refract .30e	17	21½	20⅝	21½	+1⅛
Gen Stl C pf 3k	†700	77⅞	77	77¼	— ⅜
Gen Tel 1.60	1	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¼ae	3	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	2	22	22	22	
Gen T&R pf4½ †	20	100½	100	100½	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	80½	80½	80½	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .40e	9	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gobl&Stk Tel 6 †	30	98½	98½	98½	+1½
Goodrich BF 1e	16	48¾	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1e	21	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	
Gotn Hosiery ½ag	21	13⅛	12¾	13	
Graham-Paige Mot	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
GranbyConM .15e	6	4	4	4	
Grand Union ½pg	8	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
GraniteCS .52½ag	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Grant W T 1.40	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	20	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Gt Northn Ry pf1e	27	33¾	32½	33⅜	+1⅛
Gt West Sug 2	21	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	50	151	151	151	
Green Bay&W 5 †	20	57	57	57	—3
Green H L 2a	1	49	48	48	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	16	20⅞	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	1	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Grum Airc En 1e	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	35	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	5	58⅜	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	22	49⅛	49⅛	49¼	+ ⅛
Hack Water 1½	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch .10e	29	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
HannaMA55pf5 †	70	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Hat Corp Am ⅓pg	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Hayes Indust ¼ae	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	23	3⅛	3	3⅛	
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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	10¾	11¾
American Hardware Co	28	30
American Manufacturing	40¾	43¾
American Manufac 5 pf	92½	..
American Wringer Co	7¾	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	39¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3½	3½
Arlington Mills	45½	50½
Ant Metal Construction	23	24¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¾	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2½	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19½	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	22¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	6¼	7¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17¾	18¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	22½	24
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34½	37¼
Brown Co	1.65	1.96
Brown Co pf	32¾	35½
Campbell A S Co Inc	6¾	7¾
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	35½	38¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅝	17
Colonial Stores	17⅞	19¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	39¼	42
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27⅝	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¾	29¼
Draper Corporation	69	72
Durez Plastic & Chemical	59½	63
Dwight Manufacturing Co	151¼	157½
Eastern Corporation	9¾	10⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅜	21¼
Exolon Co	9½	11
Family Finance Inc	12	13½
Family Finance pf A	24½	26¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¼	46¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¾	38½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17⅜
General Machinery	21½	23½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7⅝	8¾
Goodall Worsted Company	47½	50½
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84⅜	88¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28½	31½
Great Northern Paper Co	32¼	34¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	81	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7½	8¾
Hewwood-Wakefield Co	29¼	30¾
Hewwood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅜	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13¾	15¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22¾	25
Hooker Electro Chem	30¾	33½
Interntational Detroit	11¾	12¾
Keith George E Co	80	..
Kendall Company	9⅜	10⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅞	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	35½	38
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105½	109½
Marathon Paper Mills	55¼	58½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61¼	64½
Merck & Co	41¾	44½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110¼	114¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	48¼	51½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅜	22½
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¼	9¾
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	71	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	25¼	28¼
Nashua Manfac Co 1st pf	75¾	79¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	31¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	13¼	14¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	46½	50
Nicholson File Company	33¼	35¾
Nonquit Mills	31¾	34¾
Ohio Finance	9	10⅝
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¼	44
Parker Appliance	12¾	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	68	..
Quinck Mkt C S & W $ pf	89	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	45¼	48
Rochester Telephone Company	15¼	16¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	31½	33½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	31½	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	51¼	..
Sanford Mills	39¾	42¾
Submarine Signal Co	27½	30
Tampax Inc	5¾	6½
Time Incorporated	53½	56½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2½
United Elastic Corp	13½	14¾
U S Envelope Company	65¾	70¾
U S Envelope Co 1st pf	121½	126½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	81¾	85½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	28¾	29
Warner & Swasey Co	10⅝	11¾
Warren Bros Class B	33½	36¼
Warren Bros Class C	10⅝	11½
West Point Manufacturing	40	43
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10½	11¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	14⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	37	..
Brockton Gas Light	8½	10
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106⅜	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅝	16⅞
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	..
Conn Light & Power	41¾	44
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¾	25¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅞	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	24	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¼	39
Green Mountain Power pf	82	86
Hartford Electric Light	49	51¾
Haverhill Electric	26¼	28¾
Haverhill Gas Light	16⅜	18¾
Holyoke Water Power	16¼	18½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¼	39¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	78	81½
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅞	19¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31½	34
Narragansett Elec pf	55¼	58½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	26¾	28½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	55¾	57¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	101½	105½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	93	97
N E Public Serv $7 pf	43	45½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	42	44½
Newport Electric	22½	..
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	110	115
R I Pub Serv pf	31	33½
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	19¾	21¾
Western Mass Companies	24½	26½

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	116¼	120¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	104½	108¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	110¾	114¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	90¾	94¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	114¾	118¾
General Water G&E $3 pf	37¼	39¾
Jamaica Water Supply	31½	34
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	104¾	108¾
Kansas P & L 4½s pf	103	107¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr $ pf	102¾	106¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110¼	114¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	92	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	31¼	33½
Nor States Power Del 6 pf	68¾	71¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	79¾	79¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	103¼	106¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	101	104¾
Public Service Colo	34¾	36½
Public Service Ind	16¾	18¼
Public Service Ind $ pf	103¾	107¾
Public Service Okla $ pf	109	113¼
Rochester Gas & El $ pf	104¾	108¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¾	110¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	13⅛	14¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19¾	21¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	117	..
Southwestern Public Service	15¼	16⅝
Tampa Electric Co	23¾	25¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	107¼	111¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅝	16

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	22	23¼
Bank of New York (14)	393	405
Bankers Trust (1.40)	50¾	52⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	95	100
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	100	103½
Chase National 1.40)	38¾	40⅝
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	49¼	51⅝
Commercial (1.60)	47¾	50¼
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	19½	21
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	48½	50⅝
Empire Trust (3)	73½	77½
First National New York (80)	1570	1610
Guaranty Trust (12)	321	329
Irving Trust (.60)	14⅜	15¾
Kings County (80)	1505	1555
Lawyers Trust (1)	37¾	40¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	49	51½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¾
J P Morgan	217½	222½
National Morgan City (1)	35	37
New York Trust (3½)	90¾	94¾
Public (1½)	37¾	39¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	7⅝	8½
United States (80a)	1440	1486

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	†300	..
First National (2)	48½	50¾
Merchants National (12)	315	330
†New England Trust (30)	†400	..
National Rockland (2)	53	58
National Shawmut (1)	34¼	36
Pilgrim Trust (2)	200	..
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Stret Trust (8)	273	..
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	10⅝
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅜	17½
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (3.60)	48¾	51½
Continental Illinois (4)	84¼	86¼
First National Chicago (10)	328	333
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	34¾	37½

Trust Director

Charles F. Batchelder

Elected a director of the First Boston Corporation to fill a vacancy on the board. Mr. Batchelder retired as a vice-president of the Chase National Bank on March 31, 1944. He is president and a director of the Lincoln Building Corporation and a director of the Ruberoid Company and the Consolidated Textile Company.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	130½	138½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	36¾	38¼
Agricultural (3a)	69½	72
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Casualty Company	11¾	12¾
American Equitable (1)	14¾	16¾
Am Insur Newark (½a)	15¼	16¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	48½	51¾
American Reserve	12¾	14
American Surety (2½)	84½	89
Baltimore American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	80½	85½
Boston (16a)	550	575
Camden Fire (1)	19¾	21¾
City of New York (½a)	17¾	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	42¼	44¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	40¾
Federal (1.40)	47¼	50¾
Fire Assn Phila (2a)	50½	53½
FiremanFund (SF) (3)	83¾	87¾
Firemen's Newark (.60)	12	13½
Franklin Fire (1)	24¼	26¼
General Reinsurance (2)	45	48
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½a)	17½	20½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8¾	9¼
Grt American Insurance (1.20)	26¾	28½
Hanover (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¾	101¾
Hartford Steam B (1.60a)	40¾	43¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	27½	29¼
Homestead (½e)	13	15
Insurance Co North Am (2½a)	81¾	84¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	6¾	8
Maryland Casualty	6¾	7¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	84¾	88¼
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	5¾	6½
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	44¼	47¾
National Fire (2)	85½	88½
National Liberty (.30a)	6¾	7¼
National Union (3a)	171	181
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	25	27
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¼	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	12¾	13¾
North River (1)	32¼	34
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6¼
Northern (3a)	89	93½
Pacific Fire (4)	102½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47	49½
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14½
Phoenix (2a)	78¾	82¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¾	16¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	32¾	34¾
Reinsurance Corp New York (1½)	4¾	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	36¾	38¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23	24
St Paul Fire & Marine (new)	63½	66½
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	46¼
Security (1.40)	34½	36¾
Springfield (4½a)	117	123½
Standard Accident	61¾	65
Travelers (16)	479	494
Un States Fid & Guaranty (1a)	36½	38½
United States Fire (2)	46¾	49½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70	75
Westchester (1.20a)	28½	29¾

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.58	3.92
Amerex Holding	34.75	36.625
American Business Shares	7.45	7.78
Axe Houghton Fund	14.08	15.14
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.77	104.97
Boston Fund	16.95	18.23
Broad Street Investing	28.15	30.43
Bullock Fund	14.83	16.25
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.67	29.75
Chemical Fund	9.44	10.21
Christiana Securities Co	2380.00	2480.00
Commodity Corp	9.19	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	37.75	40.75
Dividend Shares	1.21	1.33
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.23	22.80
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.74	13.68
Equitable Invest Corp	29.90	33.15
Equity Corp $3 pf	36.25	38.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.52	19.94
Fund Investors Inc	32.31	34.65
General Capital	32.09	35.88
General Investors Trust	5.36	5.75
Group Securities Inc:		
Fully Admin Shares	6.92	7.61
Railroad Shares	3.89	4.29
Steel Shares	4.05	4.47
Incorporated Investors Tr	30.99	32.57
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	29.63		S-1	....	26.00
B-2	31.87		S-2	....	13.61
B-3	22.51		S-3	....	10.30
B-4	11.28		S-4	....	4.89
K-1	18.95		K-2	....	21.59
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	93.60				
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.70				
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.15		10.06		
Maryland Fund	4.50		5.10		
Mass Invest Tr	21.34		22.84		
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	10.48		11.27		
Mutual Invest	10.67		11.66		
Nation Wide Voting	1.26		1.39		
New England Fund	12.31		13.27		
New York Stocks					
Automobile	6.36		6.89		
Railroad	5.33		5.88		
Railroad Equipment	6.73		7.41		
Steel	5.62		6.19		
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.75		22.75		
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49		.54		
Putnam Fund	13.87		14.91		
Quarterly Income Shares	6.46		7.20		
Railway & Light Sec	13.975		14.75		
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00		....		
Repub Invest Fund	3.24		....		
Scudder Stevens & Clark	90.58		92.40		
Spencer Trask Fund	14.06		14.98		
State Street Invest	40.84		43.88		
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73		.81		
Wellington Fund	16.37		17.99		
Fixed and Unit Type					
Assoc Stand Oil	6.25		7.00		
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.69		..		
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.71		..		
Diversified Tr C	2.85		..		
Diversified Tr D	5.40		6.15		
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70		4.30		
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.74		5.48		
Nation Wide Sec	2.80		..		
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75		..		
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.08		..		
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.72		..		
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.63		..		
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.30		..		
Super of Am Tr AA	2.35		..		
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.30		..		
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70		..		
Investment Banking					
Blair & Co	2.357		2.75		
First Boston Corp	26.75		28.75		

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	14¾	15⅞
Piper Aircraft	7⅜	8¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8⅝	9⅞

Boston Stocks

May 22

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.10a	Bird&Son Inc	14	14	14	13¾
2.00	Boston Edis	38½	35	38½	35
..	B&M pr pf	40½	40	40¼	39¼
..	B&M at A pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
4.50	EG&F pr pf	65½	64	64¼	65½
14.50c	E M &R 1 pf	101½	101½	101½	101½
	E M &R pf B	62½	62½	62½	62
.25a	Eastern S5	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
.15a	Lamson	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
..	Maine Cent	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
1.50a	NE Tel&Tel	109¼	109¼	109¼	107¾
	Quincy Min	1 3/4	1½	1½	1½
.60	Shawmut Asso	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
.80a	Torrington	33	33	33	34
2.00	Un Twist Drill	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
2.50	Unit Shoe M	72	72	72	71½
1.00a	Warren S D	29½	29¼	29½	28½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Oil Leader Favors O'Mahoney Bill on Cartels in Principle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—The first attempt to regulate American participation in international trusts or cartels, started by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, today received "in principle" support from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Ralph W. Gallagher, president of the company told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, however, that the "mountain of paper work" involved in registering hundreds of thousands of routine contracts with the Department of Justice would unnecessarily burden both the Government and business. He proposed that registration be limited to agreements of American nationals "which restrict production, allocate territories, fields or markets."

For 'Free and Open' Competition

Mr. Gallagher insisted that his company, noted for its cartel operations before the war, believes in free and open competition but added "it is obvious that when Americans do business abroad they must conform to the laws and customs of each country in which they operate."

As Senator O'Mahoney pointed out at the outset of today's hearings, the anti-trust laws prohibit within the United States combinations and agreements which the Webb-Pomerene Act permits in foreign trade; "a double standard of monopolistic morality," the Senator called it.

"Whether it will be possible to establish any permanently prosperous international commerce upon the theory that the same unit shall be required to adhere to the tenets of free enterprise in one country while engaged in monopolistic practices elsewhere, is doubtless a question which will inevitably arise in the study of this bill," he declared.

Practices Abroad Questioned

"The testimony which will be developed may easily open up before our gaze the whole scope of international commerce in the post-war world."

Stating his own position on the bill, Senator O'Mahoney observed: "A policy which allows enterprises doing business in the United States to indulge in practices abroad which are illegal at home has a tendency to weaken the home standards."

The O'Mahoney bill provides that every domestic and foreign company doing business in the United States shall register with the Attorney General a copy of every foreign contract it makes, if the contract contains terms, conditions or provisions which by every rule of law and commerce are known to be monopolistic in character.

The contracts become public records, but if a company fears that trade secrets may be disclosed, the attorney general may withdraw parts of it.

Failure of a company to register is made punishable both civilly and criminally.

Mr. Gallagher's Amendments

Mr. Gallagher proposed that the bill be amended to:

Grant the department power to issue "cease and desist" orders with respect to any filed agreement after notice and hearing subject to the usual court review of administrative action.

Provide that "no criminal action based on actions in the foreign field be taken under the antitrust acts except (A) in respect of foreign agreements which should have been filed with the department but were not: or (B) in respect of acts done in furtherance of a foreign agreement after it had been disapproved by the department."

Mr. Gallagher told the committee that his company would welcome a clear-cut definition of rules under which international trade can be legally carried on.

"American businessmen," he declared, "want to obey the law and they want to increase foreign trade. The only way they can do both is for you to assure them that when they obey the laws and customs of other lands in their dealings there, they are not breaking the laws of the United States."

It is estimated that about 16,000 American firms normally engaged in foreign trade, would be affected by the proposed law.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market eased upward slightly last week, and, what is more, on volume which increased as prices rose. Monday's turnover of round 250,000 shares was the smallest for a full day's trading since last August, but by the end of the week the market has reached almost a 1,000,000-share volume.

Nevertheless, it was still pretty much a specialty market. Thus, for instance, there was quite a flurry throughout the week, and particularly on Wednesday, in a variety of issues supposed to benefit in the distant future from new oil discoveries. Among these were Northern Pacific, Gulf, Mobile & Northern, Flintkote, Newport Industries, Masonite, and Long Bell Lumber.

Romance of Unproven Oil Areas

As if to illustrate the remarks of some oil men recently about the vast amount of oil yet to be found in the United States, discoveries are being made in quite a few unproven areas, particularly in the South East. Gulf is doing all right in Mississippi, Humble has found oil in Florida, and there is a pick-up in drilling activity in such scattered states as Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, and Wyoming.

Some of the enthusiasm shown last week for companies whose only chance to profit is through extensive leases or land ownership in future oil areas, like Northern Pacific, Long Bell Lumber, and Masonite, seems rather far-fetched but of course still might pay out.

Market action did not seem influenced by the Italian advances. Anent the relation of the market to the invasion, Barron's carries an article this week on the London market with the rather ominous point that there has been more strength in such armament issues as Vickers than in such peacetime or postwar stocks as Levers, which would seem to anticipate that the invasion may not take place right away or that Germany may not yield very easily or very soon, and German 5's in the London market may be saying the same thing.

Reversal in Food Situation

Lower-priced motors, including Packard, moved up Thursday, perhaps on the ending of the strikes of the Foremen's Association of America.

The general reversal in the food situation was indicated by weakness in wheat futures and a rather sharp break in rye, also by a slight increase in the industrial allocations of sugar. On the other hand it appears unlikely that sugar can come out from under rationing until well after the war is over, for Europe will be a heavy taker of sugar as well as of cocoa after the war. The beet sugar industry, though encouraged in most countries as a military protection against blockade, generally is hard hit by war.

New York Life joined the list of companies lowering their interest rates for the computation of reserves. The company has used a 3 per cent rate since 1899 and now comes down to 2½ per cent. Metropolitan went to 2¾ per cent two years ago. Equitable still uses 3 per cent. The cut will affect only new policies and need not necessarily increase the ultimate net cost of insurance, but will raise premium rates. Offsetting the fall in interest on life company investments, the companies have a very large cushion in the form of obsolete mortality tables which some may soon bring more nearly up to date.

Stockholders Must See to Validity Of Proxies, Judge Says

BALTIMORE (AP) — Superior Judge Emory H. Niles, ruling in a court action brought by stockholders rebelling against the present Certain-Teed Products Corporation management in an effort to force an election, said it was up to stockholders to determine the validity of proxies.

The rebel stockholders, headed by Rawson G. Lizars of Chicago, have attempted unsuccessfully for more than a month to force an election in an effort to oust the present management. The last move was the obtaining of a court order directing the management to show cause way an election should not be held. The hearing was held a week ago.

In a 20-page opinion, Judge Niles also ruled that three proxy attorneys holding a large bloc of votes which presumably would be cast for the management "are bound to attend" the stockholders' meeting set for Wednesday.

"The conduct of these gentlemen (the proxy attorneys) does not commend itself to the court as entitling them to special consideration, or to the presumption that they are willing to abide by the law of Maryland," Judge Niles said, "or that they are acting in a purely disinterested manner for the benefit of stockholders."

The Superior Court justice also held that the court had jurisdiction to consider the case but that it was up to the stockholders to determine the validity of proxies and "to determine the effect of misrepresentations made by Mr. Lizars" in obtaining proxies.

Majority Creditors Accept Phila. & Reading Coal Plan

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The majority of refunding first mortgage holders and debenture owners and general creditors of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company have accepted the amended reorganization plan submitted jointly by the company and its four major bondholder committees June 1, 1942, bankruptcy referee Howard Benton Lewis reported in U. S. District Court.

Mr. Lewis said that a final vote, delayed for more than a year by the uncertainty of the outcome of tax legislation under consideration by Congress, showed more than the legally required two-thirds in favor of the present plan.

Outstanding refunding bonds amount to $24,411,866.66; debentures total $29,148,000, in addition to which there are unsecured claims against the company of $787,116.86.

Sugar Concern Shows Sharp Profits' Drop

American Crystal Sugar Co. reports for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, net income of $473,745, after all charges, including provision of $772,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes, equivalent to 24 cents a common share. This compares with a net income of $1,090,226 for the year ended March 31, 1943, after taxes of $1,452,000.

Net sales for the year ended March 31, 1944, amounted to $17,336,609, compared with $21,920,067 for the previous year.

The company stated that the acreage planted during the season of 1943 was 84,831 acres, against 128,549 acres for 1942, a drop of 34 per cent. The principal cause of this shrinkage was the fact that the government did not complete a definite beet sugar program until late in March, 1943, at which time most farmers had completed their crop plans for the season, the report stated.

"We do not have any reason to believe," the company said, "that the contracted acreage as of April 30, 1944, will be increased materially and if this is correct the contracted acreage for the current season will be 39 per cent less than the planted acreage for 1942 and 7 per cent less than the planted acreage in 1943."

California Packing Corp. reports net profit from operations for the fiscal year ended Feb. 29 of $3,783,403 equal to $3.76 a common share, compared with $3,797,970 or $2.74 a share in the previous year. The company reported sales of $9,478,483, against $91,350,047 in the preceding year.

Superheater Co. and its Canadian affiliate report consolidated net profit for the March quarter of $928,235 equal to $1.07 a share compared with $459,819 or 53 cents in the like 1943 quarter. The report said figures for the 1944 period are before provision for renegotiation.

Parker-Rust-Proof Co. reports net income for the six months ended March 31 of $471,133 equal to $1.10 common share, compared with $362,507 or 84 cents a share for the six months ending in 1943. Provision for Federal tax in the two periods amounted to $1,944,000 and $750,000. The report said no reserve has been provided for renegotiation in the 1944 period.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. reports net profit for the quarter ended March 31 after reserves for depreciation, depletion, etc., of $1,428,170 equal to 78 cents a share, compared with $1,127,487 or 61 cents a share in the 1943 quarter. The report said no provision had been made for adjustments which may result from renegotiation of war contracts.

Mission Corp., holder of oil and gas properties, reports net income for the March quarter of $348,807 equal to 18 cents a share, compared with $180,822 or 13 cents in the like period last year.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. reports consolidated net income for the quarter ended March 31 of $148,124 equal to 9 cents a common share, compared with $197,073 or 16 cents in the 1943 quarter.

Park & Tilford, Inc., reports consolidated net profit for the March quarter of $319,048, or $1.23 a common share, compared with $317,376, or $1.03 a share in the corresponding period in 1943. In the 1944 quarter the company set aside $180,000 reserve for renegotiation.

Pepsi-Cola Co. and subsidiaries show March quarter estimated net income of $1,200,000, equal to 80 cents a share, against $1,600,000 or 74 cents a share in the like period last year.

Eastern Air Lines, Inc., reports March quarter net income of $179,830, equal to 30 cents a share, against $278,296 or 47 cents a share in the same period of last year.

Pacific Coast Co. reports March quarter net income of $483,, equal to 38 cents a common share, against $74,322, or 22 cents a share in the March quarter last year.

Cities Service Power & Light Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, net income of $6,194,482, equal to $8.55 a share on the common stock. This compared with $5,881,910 or $7.97 a share in 1942.

Rice Ceiling Price Up 30c a Barrel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced an increase of 30 cents a barrel in the ceiling price paid to farmers for early prolific rough rice, and a resultant 30-cent cut in processors' margins.

Effective Saturday, the farmer's maximum price for this variety of rice goes from $5.30 to $5.60 a barrel in bulk, F. O. B. country shipping points. The selling prices of processors are not changed, thus they absorb the increase.

The agency also set ceilings for the Texas Patna variety of rice grown in the South, and Nira and Rexoro rice raised in California.

At the basing points of San Francisco and Imperial, Calif., the ceiling price is $4.20 a hundred pounds of Rexoro or Nira in bulk, base quality and moisture content not over 15 per cent.

The maximum price on Texas Patna rice, containing not over 17 per cent moisture, in bulk, at the country shipping point nearest the point of production, is $7.05 a barrel and $1.958 a bushel.

Creole Seeking More Venezuelan Oil Land

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Creole Petroleum Co. has applied for new concessions in various parts of Venezuela under that country's Petroleum Act of 1943, C. H. Lieb, Creole president, told stockholders at the annual meeting today.

"Competition will be very keen for some of this acreage, which is situated close to known production," said Mr. Lieb. "However, we are hopeful that Creole will secure a representative share of such new concessions as may be granted."

Creole's production for the first four months of this year has been at the rate of 277,368 barrels per day from Western Venezuela and 55,624 from Eastern Venezuela, an increase over the same period last year.

Creole, consolidated last year with Lago Petroleum, is controlled by Standard Oil Co. (N. J.).

Eastern Utilities Income Off

Eastern Utilities

Sports News

Contractors' Influence Asserts Itself in Braves

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The contractors' influence already has asserted itself at Braves Field. But this is only the beginning. There is a strong suspicion that before they are through, Joe Maney and his contracting associates will make the home of the Braves a far more attractive place in which to watch a ball game.

For a long time the layout at Braves has hurt the club's attendance. No matter how high the local National Leaguers happen to be in the pennant race, there are many fans who will not follow them because they do not like the Allston park. Realizing this, Hub newspapermen have a number of times tried to start a movement which would land the Braves at Fenway Park.

Fenway for Sox

However, as Tom Yawkey does not need the rental and prefers to keep Fenway exclusively for his Red Sox, the Braves have remained at Allston. One of Yawkey's points is that if two clubs were playing on the Fenway sod through the season, the grass would soon be pounded beyond recognition. Under the present arrangement, the ground crew can keep the color in the well-groomed green stretches while the Sox are on the road.

But Joe Maney and his fellow stockholders have the right idea. The Braves are better off in their own park; and the most logical solution to the problem lies in the betterment of the Allston layout.

Just how far the contracting gentlemen who own the Bob Quinn-run club will go in their improvement mission, is not known at this hour. But it is my guess that they will do a thorough face-lifting job before the beginning of another season.

May Move Plate

Bob Quinn and Manager Bob Coleman spent about half an hour one afternoon during batting practice discussing a possible change in the direction of the diamond. The office boss of the Braves pointed out that a few yards one way or the other would make a vast difference in the vision of the players in regard to the sun. It was temporarily suggested by the manager that the plate be moved over in front of what is now the visiting dugout, on the first base side.

If this change were made, there would have to be a remodeling of the grandstand front; and when a man of Joe Maney's remodeling experience gets out his tools, he is not apt to stop at what amounts to a small job. He very likely would make the place more comfortable for the spectators, as well as the ball players.

At present, however, the changes have been confined to the playing field. The right-field fence is now about 320 feet from home plate, instead of the old 340, and the wire screen is only 14 feet high. The Braves' bull pen is in right-center field, reducing the home run range some in that direction. A cinder track 10 feet wide runs from the left field foul line to center field, primarily to warn fly-chasing outfielders that they are approaching the barrier.

* * *

Briefs . . . The shortening of the right-field fence should aid Coleman's left-handed batters, particularly Chuck Workman and Butch Nieman, who are "pull" hitters with power . . . The series between the Braves and Pittsburgh Pirates, which gets under way tomorrow afternoon at Allston, calls for three singles in a row . . . The Red Sox were to play an exhibition with Mickey Cochrane's Great Lakes nine today . . . Tomorrow night the Sox open at St. Louis under the Sportsman's Park lights . . . The many visits John Quinn made with Tom Yawkey during the recent home stand of the Sox still have the writers guessing.

Grid Coaches Tackle Rules In Meetings

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—College football's verbal tug-of-war over its playing code gets down to cases this week with the Big Ten mentors meeting in Chicago Thursday and the Football Coaches Association holding its first wartime session in New York Sunday and Monday.

The latter confab was called by Lieut. Commander Matty Bell of the Navy, President of the Association and peacetime grid coach at Southern Methodist University.

There has been considerable agitation in the East and Midwest for code changes, especially the rules affecting the kickoff, passing behind the line of scrimmage, and those laws pertaining to fumbles.

Bingham Differs

Lieut. Col. William Bingham, Harvard's Director of Athletics and new Chairman of the NCAA Football Rules Committee, has held the changes are not needed nor universally desired.

Technically, the coaches' actions will have no effect on the rules. Reports from Chicago, however, are that the Big Ten mentors likely will amend the code by gentlemen's agreements among themselves until such time as "the NCAA catches up with the times," one authoritative source said.

Similar reports have been heard recently in New York and Philadelphia concerning eastern colleges.

Lou Little, Columbia coach and Chairman of the Coaches' Rules Committee, which is not to be confused with the NCAA rules group, has been the most ardent champion of the suggestions to penalize teams for out-of-bounds kickoffs and to make passing permissible anywhere behind the line of scrimmage.

Both in Pro Rules

Both rules are part of the National Football League rule book.

"We are not trying to fight the NCAA rules group or Bill Bingham on this thing," Little said today, "but we are trying to do the best for college football. It simply is a clash of honest opinions."

Football rules can be changed only by the NCAA rules group while the coaches' body can only suggest. The former unit is made up of coaches and directors of athletics appointed by NCAA President Philip O'Badger of New York University.

Speakers at the coaches' meeting here include Carl Snavely of Cornell, Harry Stuhldreher of Wisconsin, Dutch Meyer of Texas Christian, Bill Alexander of Georgia Tech, Jim Phelan of St. Mary's, and Henry Frnka of Tulsa.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results May 22

International League

Toronto 4, Buffalo 3.
Rochester 13, Montreal 11.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Columbus 8, Kansas City 5.
Only game played.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 15, Binghamton 10.
All other games postponed.

Southern Association

Nashville 8, New Orleans 2.
Chattanooga 6, Little Rock 4.
Atlanta at Memphis postponed.
Only games scheduled.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	21	9	.700
2½	Pittsburgh	15	10	.600
3½	Cincinnati	17	12	.586
6	Philadelphia	13	13	.500
7½	New York	13	16	.448
8	Boston	14	18	.438
8½	Brooklyn	12	17	.414
11	Chicago	8	18	.308

No games scheduled.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	New York	17	10	.630
2½	St. Louis	17	15	.531
3	Washington	15	14	.517
4	Detroit	15	16	.484
4	Boston	14	15	.483
4	Philadelphia	14	15	.483
5	Cleveland	14	17	.452
5½	Chicago	13	17	.433

No games scheduled.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2195
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 9000

Walker Leads Majors With .421 Average

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Dixie Walker continued to beat out a torrid tune on the base-hit scale to lead both major leagues with a .421 average today as his Brooklyn Dodgers dragged themselves home from a disastrous road trip.

While Walker upped his mark seven points, Thurman Tucker of the Chicago White Sox collected 13 hits in 29 at bats during the week for an American League top mark of .395.

57-Point Margin

Including games of May 22, Walker has been up 114 times and bashed out 48 hits for his 57-point margin over Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals, his nearest challenger. Musial, the 1943 king, soared into second place at .364 with Boston's Tommy Holmes, who was not in the Big 10 a week ago, moving into third with .348 on as many hits as Walker. After a stay on the bench, Joe Medwick of the Giants advanced from ninth to tie team mate Phil Weintraub for fifth money at .340.

Newcomers in the National Big 10 are Jimmy Wasdell of the Phils and Holmes, although both had been up there earlier. Eric Tipton of Cincinnati, Danny Litwhiler of St. Louis and Max Macon of Boston dropped out.

Hostetler Second

Tucker has a 38-point edge on Detroit's Chuck Hostetler on a season total of 34 hits in 86 at bats. Hostetler is one of the surprises of the year with his .357 pace, nine points ahead of Nick Etten of the Yankees. The Red Sox' Bob Johnson is fourth with .344 and Bobby Doerr of Boston took over fifth position at .333.

Bob Swift of Detroit, Ford Garrison of the A's and George Stirnweiss of the Yanks failed to make the top 10 grade. Doerr and Hostetler were newcomers with Oris Hockett of Cleveland whose .324 gave him sixth spot.

Leading batsmen, based on 65 times at bat:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Walker, Brooklyn	29	114	18	48	.421
Musial, St. Louis	31	107	26	39	.364
Holmes, Boston	33	138	18	48	.348
Weintraub, New York	29	103	18	35	.340
Medwick, New York	25	100	18	34	.340
Berdagaray, Brooklyn	27	112	25	38	.339
Wasdell, Philadelphia	27	99	9	33	.333
Adams, Philadelphia	29	116	23	38	.328
Ricker, New York	28	115	14	37	.322
Cieslak, Philadelphia	20	78	5	25	.321

American League

Tucker, Chicago	21	86	13	34	.395
Hostetler, Detroit	25	70	8	25	.357
Etten, New York	27	92	14	32	.348
R. Johnson, Boston	29	90	26	31	.344
Doerr, Boston	29	114	20	38	.333
Heckett, Cleveland	21	68	4	22	.324
Hall, Philadelphia	29	112	10	36	.321
Torres, Washington	29	119	10	38	.319
Myatt, Washington	29	117	17	37	.316
Boudreau, Cleveland	26	105	17	33	.314

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—By way of explaining those Sunday baseball crowds, the figures show that competition still is there, if quality isn't . . . Out of 246 major league games so far, 79 have been decided by one run . . . That's a .321 average, which is good in any league . . . Incidentally, the Yanks have won five out of six one-runners and the Cards four out of seven. The Indians have played 15 of those tight games and the Braves and Dodgers 13 each . . . The National Football League turned down George Preston Marshall's proposal to change its name from "League" to "Conference." . . . If you could listen in on a conference between Marshall and the other club owners, you'd understand why they weren't interested in a permanent one.

* * *

John McGill, Jr., Ashland, Ky., Daily Independent: "Stanley Musial of the Cardinals passed his pre-induction physical with flying colors, which might well provoke St. Louis to fly its colors at half mast."

* * *

Mid-western scribers have begun to complain about the way Michigan's twins, Ross and Bob Hume, deliberately try to run dead heats. They figure a race should be a race and not a family reunion . . . Pitcher Dwight Simonds, a former tank gunner, was credited with all four of the victories the Scranton (Eastern League) Miners marked up in their first 15 starts. And Lefty Dutch Houtz, Norfolk (Piedmont League) relief flinger, won two of the Tars' four victories in their first 16 games . . . The Clinton, Iowa, "700" Bowling Club—with just 13 members—won the first national tourney of the 700 bowlers with a 3,218 score. That's only a 643 average.

* * *

We can't vouch for the truth of this explanation, but it's a good one . . . back in the old days, Arlie Latham was playing in the outfield on Staten Island when a goat wandered onto the field . . . Play halted while the Athletes pursued the animal and Arlie finally caught the goat and threw it over the fence . . . As he heaved, Arlie remarked, "Over the fence is out." . . . And that's how the saying started.

* * *

J. S. Munsey, former Oklahoma quarterback who was lost over the English Channel, is the same little guy who used to be apprehensive about playing against Oklahoma Aggies because he was too small. Munsey used to carry a couple of bricks wrapped in a towel to make his 146 pounds register a more respectable 155 on the scales . . . After beating the tar out of a few minor league clubs, the Sampson, N. Y., Naval Training Center baseball club has been split into two teams, headed by Hal White and Johnny Vander Meer, to provide more entertainment for Navy personnel . . . Pvt. Fred Frick, son of the National League Prexy, is a student at the Army Air Force Radio Mechanics School at Truax Field, Wis. . . . Wonder if he'll have all the Army radios saying: "Howdy, folks."

Washington Lists Just 4 Men From Last Year's Team

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Only four members of last year's eastern division championship team are among 29 players the Washington Redskins said today had been signed to contracts for the coming National Football League campaign.

They are Bob Seymour, fullback who formerly played with Oklahoma; Ted Lapka, end, from St. Ambrose; and Guards Al Fiorentino of Boston College and Dick Farman of Washington State.

The 1944 collegiate draft was represented by three backs: Mike Micka, Colgate; Robert Sneddon, St. Mary's, and Bruce Babcock, Rochester University.

The others:

Centers—Bill Armstrong, U. C. L. A., who played with Brooklyn last season; Joe D'Orazio, Ithaca; Ray Whelan, Louisiana State; guards—Frank Gaziano and Ray Monaco, Holy Cross; Thomas Reilly, Fordham; tackles—Bill Hallett, Alabama; Jack Keenan, U. S. C.; Evan Morrow, Ursinus; Glen Stoush, Duke; ends—Lester Dye, Syracuse; Robert Ingerson, Ithaca; Chris Pavich, Georgetown; Douglas Turiv, Scranton; backs—George Smith, Connors College; Maurice Wade, Missouri and Tulsa; Donald Suman, Rice; Dr. Edward Hamacher, Gonzaga; Courtney Driscoll, Richmond; Scott Gudmundson, George Washington; Lornie Weeks, Buffalo, and Larry Weldon, Presbyterian.

Browns Sign Hafey

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23 (AP)—The St. Louis Browns have announced that Tom Hafey, formerly with San Antonio of the Texas League, has signed a contract with the Brownies. He will report Wednesday in St. Louis.

Boston Batting

Braves

Phillips	.333	Gladu	.227
Holmes	.348	Nieman	.227
Sandlock	.333	Shemo	.226
Macon	.300	Masi	.226
Ryan	.289	Hofferth	.227
Klutz	.273	Clements	.200
Workman	.750	Wietelman	.193
Ross	.227	Etchison	.176

Red Sox

Cronin	.350	Newsome	.262
Johnson	.344	Culberson	.241
Wagner	.343	Conroy	.200
Doerr	.333	Lake	.233
Fox	.321	Metkovich	.128
McBride	.308	Lazer	.000
Partee	.306	Peacock	.000
Tabor	.295		

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	3	0	Javery	0	0
Tobin	4	3	Lindquist	0	0
Andrews	4	3	Klopp	0	0
Barrett	3	5	Hickey	0	0
Cardoni	0	1			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	1	0	Woods	1	2
Hughson	4	1	Hausman	0	1
Ryba	4	1	Johnson	0	1
O'Neill	2	2	Terry	0	4
Bowman	3	3			

New Grid League To Be Completed On the Week End

PITTSBURGH, May 23 (AP)—Permanent organization of a new, transcontinental, postwar professional football league, temporarily organized last April 3, is expected to be completed at a meeting here Sunday.

Roland D. Payne of Pittsburgh, temporary chairman of the proposed league, said permanent officers will be elected, franchises issued, and a constitution ratified on Sunday.

Eight teams were issued "certificates of participation" at the April meeting. These are expected to be exchanged for franchises Sunday, Payne said. Several additional applications, including one from Honolulu, Hawaii, have been received, he added.

At the meeting Sunday, a name for the league will be selected, draft procedure set up to obtain men now in the armed services, and a site chosen for permanent headquarters.

Tentative plans are for air transportation of teams in the league, with a schedule calling for two games a week.

Cities represented by temporary certificates are New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Seattle, Wash.

Payne said operation of the league probably will not begin until after the war, or "at least not until manpower conditions are such that the quality of football we play will be definitely major league.

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MAN-WIFE would like, before June 1st, a 4-room unfurnished apt. heated, with kitchen, bath, in quiet neighborhood. Box G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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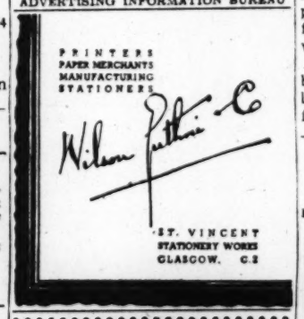

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

A Giver of Flower Seeds

Topeka, Kansas

Mr. Phil E. Zimmerman, former hotel inspector, enjoys a hobby which not only brings him countless friends and unbounded satisfaction, but inspires other people to find pleasure in raising flowers. During the past five years this zealous floriculturist has given away more than 10,000 packages of seeds of new and choice flowers, all grown in his own garden.

Since federal regulations forbid shipment of seeds from uninspected gardens, he distributes them at conventions and through various organizations. This year he mailed mimeographed cards to his flower-loving friends, with the following message: "Your 1944 Garden of Flowers (seeds) is now packaged and awaiting your pleasure. In the collection are three introductions that will delight you. Since 'your friend is my friend,' I shall take pleasure in presenting a full Garden of Flowers to any friend you may direct to me. Yours for a more beautiful Kansas, Phil E. Zimmerman."

* * *

Hundreds of people have come to his home in response to such invitations. They are given not only flower seeds, but potted plants for winter blooming and cuttings from trimmings of flowering shrubs.

Children in the neighborhood for blocks around have been given specimens of his best growing plants with instructions regarding their care. A bad child Mr. Zimmerman defines as one who has never made the acquaintance of flowers. He has proposed to a juvenile judge that incorrigible charges be sentenced to him for starting gardens and learning about flowers. Incidentally, this would encourage a wholesome appreciation of property rights, he believes.

During the winter months, from December to February, he sorts and packages his seeds, using old envelopes, scrap paper and adhesive tape. The labels he mimeographs himself, incorporating appropriate slogans, such as, "Love me, love my flowers," and "A flower in the ground is worth two in your hand." On the general packets he gives the following quotation from Abraham Lincoln: "I want it said of me by those who knew me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower, when I thought a flower would grow."

One year he made a gift of a bushel of hollyhock seed for the beautification of Kansas thoroughfares, and induced other citizens to make similar contributions. Hollyhocks, he discovers, may be kept blooming until frost by cutting off the old stalk below the dried-up blooms, as soon as they begin to fade.

* * *

Plants are as individual as people, according to Mr. Zimmerman, no two being alike or responding in exactly the same way. Sunflowers are especially temperamental. A row of them, all planted from the very same seed pod on the same soil, ranges from about three to fourteen feet in height. They are as different as a family of children.

Although all his seeds and plants are given away, and nothing sold, his adventure has yielded rich dividends, bringing worldwide contacts. Flowers from the Zimmerman seeds are now growing in Alaska, China, Manila, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, equatorial Africa, and even in the garden of President Fulgencio Batista in Cuba. They are found in every state, territory, and possession of the United States.

Associated Press

U. S. Tank Unit Eases Way Through English Village

A tank recovery vehicle confronts one of its toughest tactical problems as it squeezes its way through the narrow streets of an English village.

Brevities

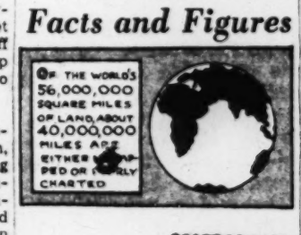
It will be a happy day again when a mine is once more something under the ground instead of something under a ship.—Boston Globe.

At the annual dinner of a group of western cattlemen only chicken was served. If turn about is fair play, gosh, how we'd like to attend the meeting of a group of eastern poultrymen.—Boston Herald.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves.—PHIL. 2:3

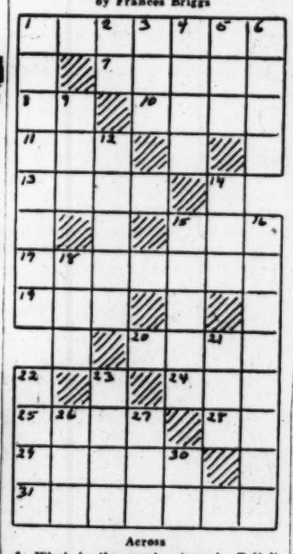
Facts and Figures



IT'S A FACT
JULIUS CAESAR CONCEIVED THE IDEA OF ONE-WAY STREETS AS AIDS TO TRAFFIC
KANGAROOS NEVER STOP GROWING IN THEIR LIFETIME
K. PARRIS
THE CLIMBING PERCH FROM ASIA, IS A FISH THAT CAN WALK ON DRY LAND AND CLIMB TREES

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the magic stone in Tyltyl's hat in "The Bluebird"?
7—What is Mlle. Roget's first name in Poe's mystery tale?
8—If you were in Lowell, Mass., in what direction would you travel to reach Springfield (abbr.)?
10—Who was an English outlaw, famed for his skill in archery?
11—What is color of Nancy Ellicott's nose?
13—What was first name of 10 Across?
15—What is a plural of "os"?
17—What city is center of book trade in Germany?
19—What country is scene of opera "Lakme" (abbr.)?
20—Who is Wotan's wife in opera "Siegfried"?
24—In what English village are the royal botanical gardens?
25—Scraps.
28—Symbol for natrium is what?
29—What size of paper originally had royal arms of France as watermark?
31—Who is one of persons living between U. S. and Central America?

Down

1—Who was a brilliant English statesman and novelist?
2—Exist.
3—What fairy queen is subject of a poem by Shelley?
4—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
5—Nothing.
6—What is a small, retired valley?
9—To marry.
12—Who is patron saint of Wales?
14—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
15—What mountains are in Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma?
16—What character in Arthurian legend is known as "The Desirous" and also as "The Haughty"?
18—Conclusion.
21—What is Hamlet's country (abbr.)?
22—What is a small, legless, invertebrate crawling animal?
23—The term "Stygian" pertains to what river?
26—Fish eggs.
27—Capuchin monkey is what?
30—Lord Chamberlain (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

"Who Are You?"

"Who are you?" is a question familiar to telephone operators working on the two ends of a long-distance line, when a third operator's voice is heard. Two experienced girls, trying to re-establish a broken connection on a line which stretched a good part of the way across the country, got an unexpected reply to their question. "You wouldn't know me," was the answer. "I'm a new girl, and I'm way out in Wyoming."—Telephone War Digest.

It's an Idea!

Husband (the ingenious type): "I've invented a new type of a woman's handbag, dear."

Wife (skeptically): "What's new about it?"

Husband: "The zipper's at the bottom. Isn't that where everything usually is when you want it?"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Sergeant Fitzhock

"Finished? No, Sarge! I've been making a totem pole!"

Did You Ever Wonder

If Mid-Ocean Air Is Dust-Free?

Dust is of particular interest to the meteorologist because it has been demonstrated by laboratory experiment that solid particles are necessary for the formation of clouds or fog. Water drops will not form, even in supersaturated air, where solid nuclei upon which the molecules of water can collect are completely absent.

In the latter part of the 19th century, John Aitken devised a means of counting the number of condensation nuclei in a given volume of air. Tests were made with his so-called "dust counter" at various points on the earth's surface. At Paris, as many as 100,000 particles per cubic centimeter of air were found. In mid-Atlantic, the number per c.c. dropped to 2,000, and in mid-Pacific values as low as 250 per c.c. were obtained. Nowhere, however, did the air lack an ample supply of condensation nuclei for the formation of fog or clouds.

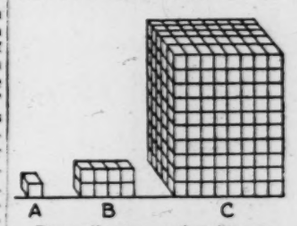
Continued research, however, seems to indicate that the particles which Aitken's counter recorded in mid-ocean were not dust in the ordinary sense of the word. The facts seem rather to be that instead of finely divided particles of earth, sea dust consists principally of tiny crystals.

What is believed to occur is that strong winds lash the ocean waves into whitecaps and whip vast quantities of spray into the air. Some of the tiny drops of water evaporate before they fall back to the ocean's surface and the various salts (sodium chloride, magnesium salts, calcium salts, etc.) which the drops contained remain in the air to be blown about by the wind as sea dust.

This salt dust is carried by winds to areas emote from the sea. Naturally, however, the concentration of salt dust is greatest along coastal regions where, under certain conditions, it may constitute a considerable proportion of the material suspended in the air.

The presence of salt in the atmosphere may be demonstrated by jarring a gas or oil flame and noticing the yellow flash. The jarring causes dust particles to fly up and their combustion in the flame gives the characteristic deep yellow of incandescent sodium.

W. P. Keasbey



Respective proportionate number of particles per cubic centimeter of air: (A) Mid-Pacific, (B) Mid-Atlantic, (C) Paris.

Today's Quotation

Don't let us say the old way was best because it was old. Don't let us say the new way is best because it is new. Let us be free bees and sip the honey from any flower that holds it.—EDWARD N. TEALL

NEWS ITEM — WASHINGTON -- BUSY CONGRESSMEN USE CANNED ORATORY TO CAMPAIGN BACK HOME
IT'S GOOD WE DON'T USE TELEVISION WHEN HE RECORDS
SILENCE! POLITICAL SPEECH BEING RECORDED
BOY! AM I ON THE BEAM TODAY
CONGRESSMAN FUDDLE LISTENS TO HIS OWN SPEECH
-AND I REPEAT-- THE NEW DEAL THE NEW DEAL THE NEW DEAL THE NEW DEAL THE NE
EITHER THE RECORD'S CRACKED OR THE SENATOR IS
OH, OSWALD
JUST A MINUTE, DEAR I'M WAITING TO SEE IF MR. DEWEY'S GOING TO SAY ANYTHING
L.F. VAN ELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Better Lie Low* By RODGERS

"Thank Goodness!" Spring house cleaning is all over-
But I'm not "out of the woods" yet-
No sir-e-e! Not by a long shot-
Now that everything else has been thoroughly scrubbed-
Somebody's bound to get ideas about me!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Yes and No* By THE HAGERS

Familiar spots we passed today As we sailed into Drakeville Bay:
Hat Island, where I used to race My sailboat, Sindbad—in third place.
The water tower seemed to grin And say, "Hello! Where have you been?"
"Our trip is over, mate. You're glad," Said Bill, "and just a little sad."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Why Wait?

The idea of making D-Day a day of prayer has been widely accepted. Because the opening of the Second Front is a crucial and dramatic effort, popular thought is responsive to a plan to make its inception a time of special appeals for divine aid and protection.

That is all to the good. But thousands, convinced that prayer is efficacious, will not wish to wait for D-Day. Many are not sure they will know when H-Hour comes, and they don't intend to be too late with too little. Many have a feeling that several phases of the invasion have already opened, and that the result on D-Day will depend less on some sudden intervention of divine power than on the degree in which God's guidance is sought and followed in preparation as well as action.

Others are naturally thinking of other fronts and are keenly aware that in Italy, in the far reaches of the Pacific, in the Burmese jungles, and on Russia's First Front—indeed, in every theater and phase of this tremendous struggle—men are feeling the constant need for more than mortal strength and wisdom. They have a new appreciation of Paul's counsel in his Epistle to the Romans about "continuing instant in prayer." One man put it in G. I. language when he said: "To pray on D-Day will be fine. And a bit beforehand would do no harm; some of us need practice."

Lend-Lease for Comrades

The American soldier who finds himself fighting beside a Briton perhaps, or a Frenchman, in the invasion of Europe will be glad to note that his comrade has as good equipment as his own. A well-armed comrade looks like a walking life-insurance policy at a moment like that. Some of that comrade's equipment may be Lend-Lease equipment.

As President Roosevelt's letter accompanying the fifteenth Lend-Lease report has underlined, this great venture is no longer simply a means of providing other nations with the matériel to save themselves from a rapacious enemy. It is now a method of making sure that the "combined operations" of many Allied forces are carried out with a maximum of striking power and a minimum of weak links.

There may even be some Lend-Lease weapons in the hands of the various undergrounds. Certainly when the enslaved peoples rise we shall want them to be as effective allies as we can make them.

Fourteen cents of each war dollar is all that has gone into Lend-Lease. It is not too much to have paid for the assurance that Britain and Russia would be in the fight to the end. It is not too much to have paid for the destruction of Nazi resources which these Allies have accomplished with Lend-Lease equipment.

When this war is over it will be possible to figure a certain ratio between the cost of victory as stated in goods expended and as stated in lives expended. The cost in American lives will be lower because fourteen per cent of American supplies needed to win the war were used by men and women of other nations.

The Serviceman's Vote

Massachusetts possesses one of the simplest and most workable statutes to facilitate registration and absentee voting by members of the armed forces.

Under the election laws as revised by the 1943 Legislature and the 1944 special session, a person in the armed forces may register by post card or letter and apply for an absentee ballot. An even speedier and more satisfactory method is provided under sections permitting a relative of a service man or woman, closer than a cousin, who is a registered voter, to register for that person. Also any registered voter may apply for an absentee ballot to be sent to a member of the armed forces.

Registration and absenteee ballot application may be made in the municipality where the absent service man or woman resides. State and local officials are wisely urging relatives on the home front to register for their service folk and to apply for their absentee ballots.

Far away on a battlefield or in camp, a serviceman may be too busy to take even the simple steps to place his name on the voting lists. The initiative may well be undertaken by those at home. If we fail, thousands of men and women in the armed forces may not be qualified to participate in the November election, one of the most important in the Nation's history.

Brewster Opportunity

As a foretaste of what is inevitably to come, the cancellation of the Brewster "Corsair" contracts is interesting. It will affect some 12,000 employees and 3,000 stockholders, and should be an important part in the Navy's plans for saving $180,000,000 in its fighter-plane program.

This sharp and decisive action, allowing only a little more than a month's notice, follows the procedure outlined in the Baruch-Hancock recommendations for returning to a peacetime economy. Under Section G of that report it was stressed that contracts should be cancelled just as soon as it is seen goods are no longer needed.

The wisdom of this is plain. Surplus materials are themselves a postwar economic liability. They are a present waste of materials and manpower, to say nothing of public money. It is, of course, unthinkable that plants primarily designed for war production should be kept going to save the country from reconversion shock.

But there is a shock, and it is important that these early and dramatic cancellations be handled in a way that will build up confidence in the plans for the transition. The first, and perhaps most dangerous, reaction of such a cancellation as this is to frighten war workers into jobs offering greater postwar security.

That is a lively danger and one currently faced by many plants. Efficient handling of the Brewster workers can do much to allay this danger.

It happens that Brewster comes within the ambit of Henry Kaiser's interests. Just the other day he told Brewster stockholders of plans for building 12 basic air routes, comprising some 5,000 airports and landing fields up and down and across the country, to encourage private ownership of planes and transportation by air.

He has even figured out the cost, $250,000,000 — which is not superarithmetic any more—and estimates that 500,000 Americans would buy themselves planes, if they sold for less than $2,000 apiece, within two years after adoption of this plan, which seems conservative.

Well, it's a big dream, and a bright one, but it is going to take such dreams if jobs are to be ready for the 4,500,000 people who have been directly connected with aviation during the war.

Monsoon

The monsoon is a wind, but it can safely be translated "rain." It is the big news from Burma, where the first seasonal downpours are reported holding up American-Chinese capture of Myitkyina. We have been told so often that military operations are impossible between May and October because of monsoon-made quagmires that some will assume the Burma campaigns will be frozen for six months.

That is unlikely. The monsoon is not so paralyzing in the northern hills. The Japanese threat in Manipur has already been pretty well dissipated, and the monsoon will increase the difficulty of the enemy getting supplies. The British push down the coast toward Akyab will probably halt. But General Stilwell's forces may be able to consolidate their brilliant advances in the north.

Much of their transport can be bogged down only on landing fields and if, as the Burma experts declare, the rains are less heavy in the North the Chinese and American armies around Myitkyina should be able to clear the enemy from the area and complete the hooking up of the Ledo bypass with the Burma Road.

The Hidden Seeds

The amazing spring flower show of the California desert has been staged again. Lilies were never lovelier, verbenas spread their richest purple pattern as far as eye could see. Trees left clouds of yellow blossoms hovering near the earth, and the desert mallow accented the endless scene with joyous orange dabs.

It was here that Uncle Sam had only just finished drilling his armored divisions in maneuvers that smoothed to glassy finish the desert floor. But when spring came again, after the tanks had gone, the flowers came too.

Hidden seeds of beauty, the California desert now argues from experience, cannot be discouraged by the tread of armies. Indeed, when liberating armies advance, the desert seems to show, they are quickly followed by the upspringing blossoms of promise.

His Hands Full

Three Great Postwar Tasks

The Wide Horizon

By Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts
Premier of the Union of South Africa

From a speech delivered in Birmingham, England, as reported by Reuter

I put the problem of Europe, of her salvaging and rehabilitation, first in our program of world reconstruction after this war. She must not be carved up, atomized and reduced to a helpless chaos of fragments.

Rather should she receive a new stable structure as a United States or Commonwealth of Europe. And in the making of this new structure, this island with its unique position should play its proper leading part.

Second on our postwar peace program I would place the question of establishing a world organization for security against war.

It will almost inevitably be an improved and reformed version of the old League of Nations. That brave and brilliant improvisation failed in part, largely because it was not clothed with sufficient authority and coercive power to maintain peace.

* * *

Next time the responsibility should be placed on those who have power, and the Great Powers who won the war should be made responsible in the first instance for keeping peace—at least for the transition period until a more permanent scheme for effective supervision could be worked out.

But even more may be needed for a peaceful world order of the future. A new world organization for peace should also be supported and buttressed by appropriate regional groupings, or by other friendly associations among nations, whose traditions or comradeships in the world war would qualify them as supporters of world security.

Such, for instance, would be the fruitful association which has grown up between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations during this war—in many ways the most valuable by-product of the war. Understandings and co-operation which have grown up between these two groups form perhaps the most promising and lasting development of this war.

It may yet prove the turning point in history and become the most valuable force behind a new world organization and world progress generally.

But let there be nothing exclusive about it and let it not exclude close collaboration with Russia. Thus would arise a triple bulwark of Great Powers against aggression.

The phenomenal rise of Russia need not frighten the world. She has her part to play in a new comity of nations. She has arisen from vast purifying upheaval and sufferings and has still her great contribution to make to human history.

But there is a third and no less important task before us. We must prepare for the new era—for the age of man, the common man, the man whom in Lincoln's homely, humorous phrase God loves because he has made so many of them.

From the beginning of this century, our generation has been scourged by one war after the other. Our conscience is becoming seared. Our sense of pity and sympathy is deadened.

Whole populations are decimated and one reads every morning, without pausing to think, of the number shot overnight in occupied countries.

After the last war we erected monuments to the Unknown Soldier as representative of nameless heroes sacrificed in bloody slaughters of that war.

And shall we not after this war erect a monument to the common man, as representative of the men, women, and children of the civilian populations who paid the penalty and bore the sufferings for the sins and shortcomings of our western civilization?

And should that memorial not take the form of a better social order of society, with higher standards of living, with more social justice and security and of better opportunities for life?

Throughout all the civilized world it is felt today that much of the unrest which culminates in modern war originates in wrong social and economic conditions, and that to combat war and aggression effectively these conditions will have to be dealt with in fundamental reforms.

* * *

Where we failed 25 years ago we may now hope to succeed after bitter experience, not only of this war but of the postwar social and economic troubles which overtook us in the years between the two wars.

And so from the ruins of this war will arise a new monument to man, the common man, which will record the passing of an era—the era of social indifference and the coming of the new age with its higher standard of social responsibility of every citizen born into our society.

War will thus become but a stage, a passing stage, for man in his long march to better society and a richer life. So may it be. And so the greatest world war may perhaps further the greatest peace.

A Southern Viewpoint on the Negro

The Negro is the only race on American soil that did not come here of his own volition. He was brought here against his will, millions of his kind having died during the period of enforced enslavement. But now that he is here we want him to stay in peace and happiness, because we like him for his many innate virtues. . . .

But it will be an exceedingly slow process if the Negro is forced to pull himself up the ladder of civilization by his own bootstraps. He must have, and is entitled to, the help of the white people of the country; and we do ourselves a disservice so long as we deny him education, better housing facilities, and fair treatment before the law. . . .

Education is the best home remedy we know of. There are today some 893,290 Negroes in Alabama, and if we could give each of them the value of a Tuskegee Institute training, thus more than doubling their earning capacity, the economic fructification to the State would be tremendous. Moreover, it has been stated often without refutation that no graduate of Tuskegee has ever been convicted of an offense against a white woman or of any other major crime. On the other hand, they have become uniformly good citizens and taxpayers, thereby lifting a burden from the shoulders of the white people where they reside. And this paper believes that citizens of that type should be allowed to vote, be they white or black. Indeed, this paper has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for all Southern States to abolish the poll tax and substitute therefor an educational test as precedent to the exercise of the franchise. But we are unequivocally opposed to force bills and believe the Congress should allow us to work out our own social and economic problems in our own way.

Neither is this paper favorable to efforts that are being made from the outside to abrogate segregation laws that have been established here in the South. For we believe those laws make for the betterment of both races, although we do believe Negroes to be entitled to better accommodations on common carriers. . . .

Without segregation, there would be a tendency toward amalgamation, and that is something which races of differing types have fought against from the earliest eolithic period. . . .

All of these problems can be worked out in time, however, and peaceful relations maintained if the demagogues, both white and black, will but cease their agitation. Men of good will and of foresight everywhere want to see the backward races advance, and nothing is more true than Booker T. Washington's statement that the only way to keep the Negro in a ditch is to stay in there with him.—*Anniston (Ala.) Star.*

An Inquiry Into Merging Inquiries

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

Representative John J. Cochran is from Missouri. Possibly that may explain it. Anyway, Mr. Cochran, with a show-me—or better, I'll-show-you—attitude recently conducted a one-man investigation, not to end all Congressional investigations, but to eliminate a good 25 to 50 per cent of them, in the name of economy, coherence, and common sense.

Representative Cochran didn't get past the first half-dozen committees in his study before he struck pay dirt. From then on, the committees, amoeba-like, seemed to divide and increase and the cost of the inquiries to mount geometrically, so that he couldn't contain his secret. He poured it into that Washington catch-all, the Congressional Record. There Mr. Cochran, April 18 last, has listed in detail some 68 investigations going on at that time conducted by the House or Senate.

What disturbs Representative Cochran and no doubt confuses readers is not that Congress should be carrying on so many investigations, but rather the duplication of effort, the waste of Federal money, the encroachment on the time of busy executives that so many inquiries entail.

For example, there is a House committee investigating the production, distribution, and consumption of food. There is a Senate committee doing the same thing. There is a House committee investigating the condition of the American Indian, with a $15,000 purse to spend. There is a Senate committee surveying Indian conditions that has had $109,000 to carry on its study. A House group is investigating war contracts; so is a Senate group. Both houses have had committees investigating Puerto Rico—and both committees have made trips to that Caribbean outpost.

The list if not legion is lengthy. Duplicate committees investigate public lands, radio, small business, civil service, national defense, petroleum, wild-life conservation. In the past, both houses have had committees investigating airplane disasters. At the moment they both are looking into the Montgomery Ward seizure, despite the eloquent plea of Winifred C. Stanley of New York that the two investigating groups merge.

Mr. Cochran attacks the present committee setup on three grounds: it wastes the taxpayers' money, the time of the people's representatives, the time of the supposedly busy witnesses. To this might be added a fourth charge: it confuses the public.

Of course, it is right that Chester Bowles, Donald Nelson, Secretary Stimson, General Somervell should explain to Congress what they are doing. But is it right that they should have to repeat themselves, sometimes several times? Probably every newsman in the Capital can say with Representative Cochran: "Time and again I have seen the high-ranking officials of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and other war agencies before a Senate committee one day and a House committee the next day going over the same subject." These officials, he concludes, should be at their desks winning the war, not rephrasing their words on Capitol Hill.

There are three solutions to this problem of repetitious committee hearings. The first—to have fewer Congressional inquiries, on the theory that fewer probes would be bound to mean less duplication somewhere—is being suggested by no one. It is not legitimate, even officious, Congressional curiosity that is under criticism but duplicate hearings down to the third and fourth carbon copies.

The second solution is that recommended by Representatives Stanley and Cochran—to merge Senate and House hearings known to be out-and-out duplicates. The House should come to an understanding with the Senate, says Representative Cochran, "whereby joint committees could be appointed and not have one branch duplicate the work of the other."

The third solution is still in the experimental stage. It is what Surplus Property Disposer Will Clayton, fresh from the heart of Texas, is working out in his relations with Congress. Four committees stand between him and the legislative authority he needs to carry out his duties. Rather than take them on singly, he chose to tackle all four at once. Surprisingly enough, committee chairmen agreed. If it works, or if the second solution mentioned is tried, creaking Congressional procedure is in for some startling streamlining.

On Invasion Publicity

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

The facts of the forthcoming invasion, according to all the available evidence, have been a well-kept secret. Many months ago, the American newspapers were given stiff instructions to avoid speculations about time and place which might be of value to the enemy. His agents, it is safe to assume, keep close watch of the papers and record the accuracy of those correspondents and commentators who write "from sources," those who write from shrewd deduction, and those who write from guesswork. And so American writers with the best sources have had to be especially careful.

But it is dubious whether even the best-informed writers have known the essential secrets, even in our talkative capitals. It is undoubtedly the fact that there are many alternative plans and probably will be numerous landings, and the ones which will be the most serious and extensive will look at outward appearance little different from others which are chiefly decoys.

While certain conditions governing the invasion date are seemingly obvious, such as moon and tides and flying weather, these are all capable of some variation. The advantage of partial surprise which we might gain would be worth some sacrifice in high water or twilight. Thus the selection of an unlikely date might be profitable. The same considerations might affect the choice of landing spots.

Thus what is taking place right now is in a way a vast game of bluff and counter-bluff. Will we do the obvious or the unexpected? The obvious might be the biggest surprise. Or the unexpected. Who can say! All that the public has been told—and even that information may have been given out with intent to deceive the enemy—was that the original date set at Teheran would be adhered to, weather permitting.

Nazi espionage was very good in earlier stages of the war, particularly in the United States. For a time, the German radio was announcing secret American news pretty regularly. On some big bombing flights, it has seemed almost certain that the Germans had advance information. But the invasion secret was a high secret, guarded with care.

Of course, the amassing of the invasion forces in British ports or even around landing fields could not be concealed. Reconnaissance airplanes still take pictures, although we have been shooting down a number of them. And it must certainly be possible for Nazi agents to get into Britain, despite the blockade, although their numbers must be considerably diminished. Yet even if the Nazis do know when our invasion forces are finally gathered and poised, to strike, destinations could still be secret.

Some citizens have asked why there has been the amount of invasion talk that we have witnessed. Why, they ask, didn't we keep more of it dark? The answer is that there are two well-proved methods of attempted deception: to say nothing or to say too much. In this instance, the Allies have chosen the latter method. In addition, all this talk has served to keep alive the morale of the underground, and to give the Germans a case of jitters.

For their part, the Germans have tried psychological warfare through their reiterated and often contradictory talk of secret weapons. The results have been slight. But the rocket emplacements along the Channel coast, if that is what these installations really are, may be real or false. Our experts recognize the possibility of building vast rockets. Whether they could be aimed accurately is another question. Yet even so we have to prepare against these eventualities, with the constant possibility that the installations are also bluff.

However, Allied espionage against Nazi defenses is believed to be extremely good. Our agents are said to go in and out of the Continent pretty freely. There should be few secrets from them, although obviously we do not admit what we know.

Soon the whole story will begin coming out into the light. And we shall see whether the secret has really been kept. But it has been kept completely by the newspapers. If there has been any leak, it will be in other sources. And, of course, there will be the inevitable leakage resulting from the unconcealable size of the invasion forces. That, we wouldn't want to hide!

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